PORTLAND DAILY PRESS.

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PORTLAND DAILY PRESS,
JOHN T. GILMAN, Editor
published at No. 82½ EXCHANGE STREET by
N. A. FOSTER & CO.

THE PORTLAND DAILY PRESS is published at $8.00 per year in advance.

THE MAINE STATE PRESS is published every Thursday morning, at $2.00 per annum, in advance; $2.25 if paid within six months; and $2.50, if payment be delayed beyond six months.

Rates of Advertising:

One inch of space in length of column, constitutes "SQUARE."

$1.50 per square daily first week; 75 cents per week after; three insertions or less, $1.00; continuing every other day after first week, 50 cents.

Half square, three insertions or less, 75 cents; one week, $1.00; 50 cents per week after.

Under head of AMUSEMENTS, $2.00 per square per week; one insertion, $1.50.

SPECIAL NOTICES, $2.00 per square first week, $1.00 per square after; three insertions or less, $1.50; half a square, three insertions, $1.00; one week, $1.00.

Advertisements inserted in the MAINE STATE PRESS (which has a large circulation in every part of the State) for $1.00 per square for first insertion, and 50 cents per square for each subsequent insertion.

LEGAL NOTICES at usual rates.

Transient advertisements must be paid for in advance.

BUSINESS NOTICES, in leading columns, 20 cents per line for one insertion. No charge less than fifty cents for each insertion.

☞ All communications intended for the paper should be directed to the "*Editor of the Press*," and those of a business character to the *Publishers*.

☞ JOB PRINTING of every description executed with dispatch.

Thursday Morning, April 13, 1865.

An Adventure in the Alps.

PROFESSOR TYNDALL DESCENDING A GLACIER.

Professor Tyndall sends to the London *Times* a narrative of a rather exciting adventure in the Alps. On the 31 of July he and two friends, with a couple of guides, Jenni and Walter, ascended the Piz Morteratsch. The ascent was accomplished safely, but not the descent, which was made along the Morteratsch glacier.

"We at length reached the point at which it was necessary to quit our morning's track, and immediately afterward got upon some steep rocks, which were rendered slippery here and there, by the water which trickled over them. To our right was a broad couloir, which was once filled with snow, but this had been melted and refrozen, so as to expose a sloping wall of ice. We were all tied together at this time in the following order; Jenni led, I came next, then my friend H., an intrepid mountaineer, then my friend L., and last of all, the guide Walter. After descending the rocks for a time, Jenni turned and asked me whether I thought it better to adhere to them or to try the ice slope to our right. I pronounced in favor of the rocks, but he seemed to misunderstand me, and turned towards the couloir. He cut steps, reached the snow, and descended carefully along it, all following him apparently in good order.

After a little time he stopped, turned, and looked upwards at the the last three men. He said something about keeping carefully in the tracks, adding that a false step might detach an avalanche. The word was scarcely uttered when I heard the sound of a fall behind me, then a rush, and in the twinkling of an eye my two friends and their guide, all apparently entangled together, whirled past me. I suddenly planted myself to resist their shock, but in an instant I was in their wake, for their impetus was irresistible. A moment afterwards Jenni was whirled away, and thus all five of us found ourselves riding downwards with uncontrollable speed on the back of an avalanche, which a single slip had originated. When thrown down by the jerk of the rope I turned promptly on my face and drove my baton through the moving snow, seeking to anchor it in the ice underneath. I had held it firmly thus for a few seconds, when I came into collision with some obstacle, and was rudely tossed through the air, Jenni at the same time being shot down upon me. Both of us here lost our batons. We had, in fact, been carried over a crevasse, had hit its lower edge, our great velocity causing us to be pitched beyond it.

I was quite bewildered for a moment, but immediately righted myself, and could see those in front of me half buried in the snow, and jolted from side to side by the ruts among which they were passing. Suddenly I saw them tumbled over by an avalanche, and immediately afterwards found myself imitating their motion. This was caused by a second crevasse. Jenni knew of its existence, and plunged right into it—a brave and manful act, but for the time unavailing. He is over thirty stone in weight, and he thought that by jumping into the chasm a strain might be put upon the rope sufficient to check the motion. He was, however, violently jerked out of the fissure, and almost squeezed to death by the pressure of the rope. A long slope was below us, which led directly downwards to a brow where the glacier suddenly fell in a declivity of ice. At the base of this declivity the glacier was cut by a series of profound chasms, and towards these we were now rapidly borne. The three foremost men rode upon the forehead of the avalanche, and were, at times, almost wholly immersed in the snow. But the moving layer was thinner behind, and Jenni rose incessantly and with desperate energy, drove his feet into the firmer substance underneath. His voice shouting, "Halt! Herr Jesus, halt!" was the only one heard during the descent.

A kind of condensed memory, such as that described by people who have narrowly escaped drowning, took possession of me; and I thought and reasoned with preternatural clearness as I rushed along." Our start, moreover, was too sudden, and the excitement too great to permit the developement of terror. The slope at one place became less steep, the speed visibly slackened and we thought we were coming to rest; the avalanche, however, crossed the brow which terminated this gentler slope, and regained its motion. Here H. threw his arms around his friend, all hope for the time being extinguished, while I grasped my belt and struggled for an instant to detach myself. Finding this difficult I resumed the pull upon the rope. My share in the work was, I fear, infinitesimal; but Jenni's powerful strain made itself felt at last. Aided probably by a slight change of inclination, he brought the whole to rest within a short distance of the chasms over which, had we preserved our speed, a few seconds would have carried us. None of us suffered serious damage. H. emerged from the snow with his forehead bleeding, but the wound was superficial. Jenni had a bit of flesh removed from his hand by collision against a stone; the pressure of the rope had left black welts on my arms, and we all experienced a tingling sensation over the hands, like that produced by incipient frost bite, which continued for several days. I found a portion of my watch chain hanging round my neck, another portion in my pocket—the watch itself was gone!"

On the 16th of August Professor Tyndall made an expedition in quest of his watch, which was found after a perilous search. It had remained eighteen days in the avalanche, but the application of its key at once restored it to life, and it has gone with unvarying regularity ever since.

Goldwin Smith on Mr. Lincoln.

The last number of *Macmillan's Magazine* contains an article from the pen of Professor Goldwin Smith on President Lincoln, from which we extract the following:

No calumny, to all appearance, can be more grotesque than that which charges Mr. Lincoln with aiming at arbitrary power. Judging from all he says and does, no man can be more deeply imbued with reverence of liberty and law, or more sincerely desirous of identifying his name with the preservation of free institutions. He sanctioned, though he did not originate the military arrests; but he did so in the conscientious belief that the power was given him by the constitution, and that the circumstances had arisen in which it was necessary to exercise it for the salvation of the State. His justification of these acts was scrupulously and anxiously constitutional. To the remonstrants who tell him that the safeguards of *habeus corpus* and trial by jury "were secured substantially to the English people after years of protracted civil war, and were adopted into our constitution at the close of the Revolution," he replies "would not demonstration be better if it could have been truly said that these safeguards had been adopted and applied during the civil wars and during our Revolution, instead of after the one and at the close of the other? I, too, am devotedly for them after civil war, and before civil war, and at all times, except in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require their suspension." The words he quotes are from the constitution; and they ought to be known to those who accuse Mr. Lincoln of flagrant and inexcusable usurpation.

Few, even of those who call him a tyrant and an usurper, have ventured to charge him with personal cruelty. It is scarcely possible to obtain his consent to the execution of a deserter or a spy. He had set his heart on carrying through the revolution, if possible, without shedding any blood except on the field of battle. This is more creditable to his humanity, since it is believed, and he shares that belief, that an attempt was made to assassinate him at Baltimore immediately after his first election.

That he has been mistaken in his choice of men, especially military men, is not to be denied. In fact, as regards the millitary appointments, nothing could direct him or any one else to the right men, except the criterion of experience, fearfully costly as it was. It is true that he has, in some cases, appointed men to military commands from political motives; but the political motives were connected, it is believed, not with personal or party jobbery, but with the necessities, real or supposed, of the public service. Sigel, for example, was appointed to the command in which he failed, because the Germans, whose idol he was, would not serve so readily under any other General. No soldier who had really proved himself competent has been passed over, though the Prdsident's good nature has delayed the removal of those whose incompetence has appeared.

It is another current fiction that the President is excessively garrulous, and "always on the balcony." Most American statesmen are open to this imputation; but the President is an exception. "I am very little inclined on any occasion to say any thing, unless I hope to produce some good by it." To this maxim, from the time of his election, he has very steadily adhered; and perhaps it would be difficult to show that he ever made an uncalled-for speech, or, when called upon to speak, said more than the occasion required.

There is another great need of praise to which the President is entitled as Chief of a party in one of the most desperate struggles of history; he has never, by anything that has fallen from his lips, gratuitously increased the bitterness of civil war. His answer to those who came to congraiulate him on his re-election was thoroughly generous, chivalrous and patriotic. He "did not wish to triumph over any man." He "had never wilfully planted a thorn in any man's boson." It is true that he has not.

Our great public instructor, the *Times*, told us the other day that Lincoln's re-election was perhaps, on the whole, "the best thing that could have happened for this country, because, having already said as much against England as was necessary to secure to him the Irish vote, he had probably exhausted his malignity on that subject." All who know the simplest facts of American politics are aware that to talk of Mr. Lincoln's securing the Irish vote is about as rational as it would be to talk of Lord Derby's securing the vote of the Chartists. But Mr. Lincoln, it is believed, is one of the few public men in America who have never joined, or affected to join, in the profligate denunciations of England which were a part of the regular stock-in-trade of the Democratic party, and of the slave-owners who were its chiefs. Whether he is a great man or not, he is at least an honest one; he can feel responsibility; and his re-election was to be desired, not only for the good of his country, but for the peace of the world.

1865. GREAT 1865.

Reduction of Fares!

NO PASSPORTS REQUIRED VIA THE

Grand Trunk Railway,

—FOR—

CANADA And the West.

$9,00 LESS

Than by any other Route from MAINE to Chicago, St. Louis, St. Paul, Milwaukee, Cincinnati, and all parts

WEST AND SOUTH-WEST.

☞ Through Trains Leave Daily, from Portland, Bangor, Skowhegan, Farmington, and Augusta, making direct connection to all points as above; thus avoiding Hotel expenses and Hacking in crowded Cities.

This is decidedly the best Route for Families moving West.

Baggage Checked Through Without Change.

☞ For further information, apply to all Railroad and Grand Trunk Ticket Offices in New England, or at

22 West Market Square, Bangor.

E. P. BEACH, Gen'l Agent, 279 Broadway N. Y.
WM. FLOWERS, Eastern Agent, Bangor.
mch18dlm

A Perfect Cure for Catarrh!

DR. R. GOODALE'S CATARRH REMEDY,

AND MODE OF TREATMENT IS

The Acme of Perfection!

It penetrates the secret ambush of this terrible disease, and exterminates it, root and branch, forever.

It removes all the wretched symptoms of this loathsome malady, and averts consumption.

It cleans the head, deodorizes the breath, and affords the most grateful relief.

It alleviates more agony and silent suffering than tongue can tell.

It is noted for curing the most hopeless cases, that every known means failed in.

It cures Hay, Rose and Periodic Catarrh, of the most obstinate and violent types.

No form of Catarrh or noise in the head can resist its penetrating power

Dr. Goodale has now spent a lifetime battling with this fell disease. His triumph is complete.

Dr. Goodale's CATARRH REMEDY *is a harmless liquid*, inhaled from the palm of the hand

Dr. R. Goodale is known throughout the country, as the author of the only True Theory of Catarrh ever published. Where its Origin—What its Ravages—Mode of Treatment—and Rapid Cure in all its forms.

Dr. Goodale's Pamphlet on CATARRH should be read by every one. It can be obtained at our nearest agency, or by sending a postage stamp to our office.

NORTON & Co., Sole Agents. 75 Bleecker street, New York.

Price $1. Sold by H. H. HAY, June2 64-dly

Only 25 Cents a Bottle.

REYNOLD'S CRINOLA FOR THE HAIR!

It is highly perfumed—makes the hair DARK, SOFT, GLOSSY and BEAUTIFUL, disposing it to remain in any desired position. Stops the Hair from Falling Out—promotes its growth and keeps the scalp clean and cool.

NORTON & Co., Sole Agents,
75 Bleecker st., N. Y.
Sold by H. H. Hay & Co, Portland, Me. June2 64 dly

Assessors' Notice.

THE Assessors of the City of Portland, hereby give notice to all persons liable to taxation in said city, that they will be in session in every business day from the first to the fourteenth day of April next, inclos ve, at their rooms, in the new City Government building, from ten to twelve o' lock in the forenoon, and from three to five in the afternoon, to receive true and perfect lists of all their polls and estates, both real and personal, including money on hand or at interest, debts due to them more than they are owing, as also all property held in trustess Guardian, Executor, Administrator, or otherwise, on the first day of April next, and they are requested to be prepared to certify the same on oath.

Those persons who neglect to comply with this notice, and thus assign the Assessors the unpleasant duty of dooming them, will be deprived by law of the privilege of appealing from their decisions on application for abatement, except in cases of inability to conform to the requirements of the laws.

S. B. BECKETT, } Assessors of
W. H. FOYE, } Portland.

N. B. Blank Schedules can be had at the Assessor's Rooms.

Portland, March 24, 1865. mch25dtd

AYER'S PHOTOGRAPH ROOMS, 161 Middle st., PORTLAND.

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE firm of Lyman & Marrett is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

Thos. R Lyman is authorized to settle the affairs of the late firm and sign its name in liquidation.

THOS. R. LYMAN,
ORLANDO M. MARRETT.

March 29th. apl1dlm

Removal.

A. & S. E. SPRING have removed from Commercial to Exchange Street, over the office of the Ocean Insurance Company. mar28d 1m

MISCELLANEOUS.

Schuylkill Coal Notice.

THE undersigned respectfully notify their friends and the public, that the leases from the

New York and Schulkill Coal Comp'y,
FORMERLY
The Forest Improvement Company,

under which they have heretofore operated various Collieries in Schuylkill County, Pa., have severally expired by limitation of the same, and the Company having determined to engage in

Mining and Selling Coal,

the business will hereafter be conducted by said Company. In making this announcement, the undersigned desire to return their warmest acknowledgements to their numerous customers and friends for the liberal patronage extended to them during the last seventy-five years, and to solicit a continuance of the same in favor of the *New York and Schuylkill Coal Company*, in which our senior is, and will continue to be largely interested.

CHAS. A. HECKSCHER & CO.
45 South Street, New York, }
February, 1865. } a

The New York and Schuylkill COAL COMPANY.

OFFICES { 45 South Street, New York. / 827 Walnut Street, Philadelphia.

DIRECTORS.

Moses Taylor, Samuel Sloan,
Chas. A. Heckscher, O. Wilson Davis,
John J. Phelps, Wm. E. Warren,
Richard Heckscher.

OFFICERS.

O. WILSON DAVIS, President.
WM. E. WARREN, Treasurer and Secretary.
W. W. DUFFIELD, Resident Manager at Woodside, Schuylkill Co., Pa.

Notice.

☞ Referring to the annexed Card, *The New York and Schuylkill Coal Company* announce that having assumed the working of the several Collieries which have for several years been operated by Messrs. CHAS. A. HECKSCHER & Co., they are now prepared to contract for the delivery during the ensuing year, from their Wharf, (14) at Richmond, on the Delaware river, near Philadelphia, of their superior

White and Red Ash Schuylkill Coal.

☞ Orders respectfully solicited.

W. W. DAVIS, Pres't.

New York, Mar. 11, 1865.

F. MACDONALD, Agent,
apl5 6wed 191 Fore St. Portland Me.

Rubber Soled Boots.

J. & C. J. BARBOUR,

Have for sale at

No. 8 Exchange Street,

Women's Rubber Soled Goat Bal. Boots.
Misses " " " Grain ace " "
Children's " " " " " Copper tip
March 6—2m

Frames, Frames!

OVAL, GILT, and BLACK WALNUT FRAMES, all styles and sizes, at reduced prices. Wholesale and retail at

FULLER & STEVENS,
147 Middle St.

☞ All kinds of *Square Frames* made to order. mch21dtf

INTERNATIONAL Fire Insurance Company!

Of New York, Office 113 Broadway.

CASH CAPITAL $1,000,000.

ASSETS $1,204,188 40.

WM. E. WARREN, *President*, } HAMILTON WHITE, 2nd President.
GEORGE W. SAVAGE, Secretary.

Portland Board of References:

JOHN B. BROWN & SON, HERSEY, FLETCHER & Co.
H. J. LIBBY & Co. JOHN LYNCH & Co.

The undersigned having been appointed AGENT and ATTORNEY for this Company, is now prepared to issue Policies on Insurable Property at current rates.

☞ *Portland Office, 166 Fore Street.*

JOHN W. MUNGER & Co, Ag'ts.

June 8, 1864.—dtf.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES!

WOODMAN, TRUE & CO., AGENTS,

Nos. 54 and 56 - - - - - Middle Street.

Needles and Trimmings always on hand. mch18tf

WARREN'S IMPORVED FIRE AND WATER-PROOF FELT COMPOSITION, AND Gravel Roofing

FOR FLAT ROOFS.

E. HERSEY, Agent,
jan26 dtf No. 16 Union Street.

Alexander D. Reeves, Tailor & Draper, 98 EXCHANGE ST.,

Manufactures to order and in the best manner, Military and Navy Uniforms, and Boys Garments. sept3dtf

Scotch Canvas,

—FOR SALE BY—

JAMES T. PATTEN & CO.
Bath, Me.

200 BOLTS Superior Bleached 500 do All Long flax "Government contract." Alma Works, Arbroath.
300 do Extra All Long flax
500 do Navy Fine

Delivered in Portland or Boston.
Bath, April 20, 1863. ap23dtf

TRUNKS, VALISES, AND Traveling Bags!

Manufactured and for sale

WHOLESALE and RETAIL

DURAN & BRACKETT,
NO. 165 MIDDLE STREET.

All orders in the city or from the country promptly filled. sept28dtf

REMOVAL.

H. P. MILLETT

Has removed from Long Wharf to

No. 3 UNION WHARF,

Where he will do a *General Commission Business*, and will continue to deal at wholesale in

Flour, Corn, Oats, Feed, &c.

Portland, March 22, 1865. mch23tf

NOTICE.

ON and after March 25th, 1865, the undersigned will remove their business from the old stand in Portland, to their

Store 171 Congress Street,

BOSTON, MASS.,

where they will continue to carry on the Hide, Leather and Oil business as before.

TYLER, RICE & SONS,
Portland, March 16, 1865. mch17dlm*

E. HOWARD VOSE, M. D,

Physician and Surgeon,

GORHAM, ME.

Office next door to "Gorham House." mch31d1m*

ECONOMY IS WEALTH.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends in general that he will

Repair Gentlemens' Garments

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

AT SHORT NOTICE AND FAIR PRICES

So that Money can be Saved in these War Times.

J. H. STORY, No. 28 Exchange St.
Aug 27—dtf

MISCELLANEOUS.

J. E. FERNALD & SON,

Merchant Tailors,

No. 87 Middle St.,

Have received an Elegant Stock of

SPRING GOODS!

—FOR—

GENTLEMEN'S GARMENTS,

and would be pleased to see their old friends and lots of NEW ONES, to whom they will exhibit the new Goods, and manufacture such garments as may be ordered in a

STYLE UNSURPASSED

And at

Prices as Low

AS ANY OTHER HOUSE.

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS

—IN—

ENDLESS VARIETY.

mch27d6w

Commercial Education

BAY STATE Commercial College

228 Washington St., Boston, Mass.

NEW HAMPSHIRE Commercial College,

Concord, - - - - - N. H.

THESE Institutions are embraced in the *American Chain of Commercial Colleges*, and present unequalled facilities for imparting a practical business education.

Scholarships good, for time unlimited, thoroughout the entire chain.

For Circular, &c., address

WORTHINGTON, WARNER & CO.,
jan27eod6m At either of the above places.

Portland Business College,

No. 8 Clapp's Block, Congress St.

THIS Institution offers to young men and ladies the best facilities for obtaing a thorough Business Education.

Scholarships for full course, comprising both theory and practice, good in twenty-nine Colleges, constituting the "International Chain," time unlimited.

For further information please call at the College, or send for College Monthly and Specimens of Penmanship, enclosing one 3c stamp. Address

BRYANT, STRATTON & GRAY,
jan27eod&w3m Portland, Me.

PIANO FORTES,

Manufactured by

HALLET, DAVIS & CO.

The subscriber having received the agency of these superior Instruments, invites the public to call and examine them. M. C. MILLIKEN,
Teacher of Music,
apl7eod2m 94 Mechanic St.

Portland & Kennebec Railroad.

ON and after April 1st, next, all goods and articles to be forwarded over this road will be received for transportation at the new Freight House, near Portland Bridge; and goods and articles arriving by freight train for Portland will be delivered there.

Passengers for any station on this line or the Androscoggin R. R. will take the cars at the new Passenger Depot, near Gas Works.

No trains will run to or from the Depot on Back Cove after the 31st inst.

EDWIN NOYES, Supt.
Augusta, March 27, 1865. mch29d2w

SITUATED in Westbrook, 6 miles from Portland, on the Brighton road, containing one hundred acres, divided into Pasturage, Woodland, and Tillage. Contains a large two-story Brick House, very desirable for a tavern, as there is none from Portland to Windham. Said Farm will be exchanged for city property, or the vicinity of the city. Apply to J. S. WINSLOW, Commercial St, or A. S. HAVEN, on the Premises. apl2d2w*

Fire Bricks.

KEEISCHER'S Celebrated New York Fire Bricks, equal, if not superior in quality to any manufactured in Europe.

A stock on hand of all shapes and sizes, such as

Common No. 1 Bricks,	Soap Bricks,
Common No. 2 Bricks,	Fire Bricks,
Arch Bricks,	Split Bricks,
Wedge Bricks,	Bull-head Bricks,
Stove Bricks,	Key Bricks,
Cupola Bricks,	Furnace Bricks.

Also, Fire Mortar and Clay.

For sale by

AUG'S E STEVENS & Co,
Manufacturers' Agents.
mar27tf Head of Widgery's Wharf.

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE copartnership heretofore existing under the name of W. L. O'Brion & Co, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

The business of the firm will be settled by L. & E. A. O'BRION.

W. L. O'BRION,
LEWIS O'BRION,
E. A. O'BRION.

Portland, March 20, 1865.

The undersigned will continue the Flour and Grain business at the same place, No 152 Commercial St., under the name of L. & E. A. O'BRION.

LEWIS O'BRION,
E. A. O'BRION.

Portland, March 20, 1865. mch29d2w

Mirrors, Mirrors!

FRENCH and GERMAN Mirror plates in fine Gold and Black Walnut Frames, very low at

FULLER & STEVENS,
mch21 147 Middle St.

Old and young should use

STERLING'S AMBROSIA FOR THE HAIR.

It prevents or stops the Hair from falling; Cleanses, Beautifies, Preserves, and renders it Soft and Glossy, and the Head free from Dandruff.

It is the best Hair Dressing and Preservative in the world.

STERLING'S AMBROSIA MANUFACTURING COMP'Y, SOLE PROPRIETORS, NEW YORK.

apl7d6m

Sanitary Commission.

Office of the U. S. Sanitary Commission, } 823 Broadway, N. Y. Dec. 20, 1864.

HON. ISRAEL WASHBURN, Jr., of Portland, Maine, has consented to accept the duties of General Agent of the Commission for Maine, and is hereby appointed such agent by authority of the Commission.

He will be ready to furnish advice to the friends of the Commission's work throughout the State.

All money contributed in Maine for the use of the Commission should be paid to Mr. Washburn or to persons designated by him.

Hon. Mr. Washburn is the sole agent recognized by the Commission for Maine.

J. FOSTER JENKINS,
dec28d&wtf General Secretary.

A. A. STROUT,

Counsellor and Attorney at Law

CANAL BANK BUILDING,

Middle Street, Portland.

apl1, d3m w2m*

Portland Shovel Manufacturing Co.

THE *Annual Meeting* of the Stockholders in this company will be held at their office, on Wednesday next, April 19th, 1865, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the choice of Directors and the transaction of any business legally coming before the meeting

N. O. CRAM, Clerk.
Portland, April 6, 1865 —d

Valuable Haying Land for Sale

WILL be sold at public auction, unless previously disposed of, on Saturday the 29th day of April current, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, upon the premises, a valuable lot of Hay Land, containing about thirty-six acres and being a part of the farm lately occupied by Rufus Dyer, deceased, in Cape Elizabeth

For further particulars inquire of the Auctioneers, or of EPHRAIM DYER, on the premises

HENRY BAILEY & CO., Auctioneers.
April 7th, 1865. apl8d3w*

Catarrh Catarrh!!!

DR. WARDSWORTH'S "DRY UP" is a sure for the above complaint, after all other remedies have failed. So say thousands who have tried it

H. H. HAY, Druggist, Special Agent,
mar2eod&ow Portland, Me

FOR SALE & TO LET.

For Sale at Great Bargains.

BRICK House and Stable pleasantly situated with 11 finished rooms and abundance of water. Cottage House on Franklin st. 8 finished rooms. Two story House on Lincoln St. 11 finished rooms—Two story House on Melbourne St 9 finished rooms. Two story House on Munjoy St. 8 finished rooms.—Cottage House between Congress and Monument Sts. House and Stable with large lot of Land 140x190 feet on North St. within 150 feet of the Horse Railroad.

ALSO,

House Lots, Water Lots and Wharf Property.

Enquire of MOSES GOULD,
apl0 2md&w1m 74 Middle St. up stairs.

Farm for Sale.

THE subscriber offers his Farm, situated in Cape Elizabeth, about three and a half miles from Portland Bridge, containing 70 Acres Land, Buildings good, Fences substantial Stonewall, young Orchard, choice grafted Fruit About 200 cords wood, half Oak and Walnut. Also Farming tools, and 50 cords dressing.

Terms of payment made easy.

For particulars enquire of SCOTT DYER on the Premises, or through PORTLAND, P. O.

jan31dtf.

To be Let.

THE dwellinghouse formerly occupied by Moody F. Walker, Esq., situated on the corner of Brackett and Walker Sts. A large garden containing a variety of valuable fruit trees and plants is connected with the premises.

For terms apply at the Portland Savings Bank, or to William H. Baxter, at No 3 Free Street. Block.

mch 21—dtf

FOR SALE.

CLIFF COTTAGE, containing over 20 rooms, large stable and sheds—situated two and one-half miles from Portland, and the finest situation in Cape Elizabeth for a watering place and summer boarders. For particulars enquire of GEO. OWEN,
ap7 dtf 101 Commercial Street, Portland.

Real Estate for Sale.

A STORY and a half house, situated in Cape Elizabeth, about a mile from Portland Bridge, and a short distance from the Town House, with from two to eight acres of land, will be sold at a bargain. Apply to J. L. PARROTT, on the premises.

March 28—d4w*

FOR SALE.

A first class double deck vessel, (now building at an eastern port) of the following dimensions:—Length 126 feet; breadth 30 feet, 6 inches; depth, lower hold, 11 feet 5 inches; between decks, 5 feet; about 490 tons, old measurement. Can be ready for sea in 30 days Will sell the hull, spars, and iron work, or fitted complete.

For further particulars inquire of

C. M. DAVIS & CO.,
Portland, March 30th, 1865. 117 Commercial St. mch31d4w

To Let.

STORE No 2 Manufacturers' Block, Union Street, *with or without power.* Also one Room 26 by 40 feet, in third story, *with power.* For particulars apply at Counting Room No 1 Mann's Block, Union St.

WINSLOW'S MACHINE WORKS,
mch28d3w J. L. WINSLOW, Agt.

For Sale or to Let.

A GOOD Stand for the Wool-pulling business.—Also a large Farm situated in Falmouth, about two moments' walk from the Depot Apply to W. 37½ Middle St. mch23dtf

Wood for Sale.

ABOUT eight acres of Pine Wood on the stump at Graves Hill, Westbrook, will be sold at a bargain.

Enquire of FRANCIS B. HANSON, at Geo. H. Babcock's, Federal Street, or of ASA HANSON, head of Berlin Wharf. mch6 dtf

For Sale.

House No 18 Cross street; the lot is large, containing about 7000 feet of land, with plenty of hard and soft water. Apply to

feb 18tf WM. CAMMETT.

FOR SALE.

A TWO story House and about half an acre of land situated in Scondwater village, Westbrook; said house is nearly new, having been built about seven years, containing eight finished rooms. For a more particular description of which, inquire of

mch30d4w ELLEN JACOBS.

For Sale.

HOUSE and land No. 27 India Street. For particulars apply at 97 Commercial street.

March 30—dtf

Brick House for Sale.

NO. 3 Fremont place. It has sixteen finished rooms, with gas throughout the house, and has a and soft water in abundance. Terms easy. Apply to

J. D. SAWYER,
apr3 d2w* No. 139 Exchange Street.

Houses for Sale.

I HAVE in my hands, for sale, several desirable Dwelling Houses in good locations, and varying in size and value; the latter ranging from $700 to $5,500. Apply to JOHN J. W. REEVES,
apr3 tf 496 Congress Street.

First Class Brick House! For Sale.

The *two and a half story Brick Dwelling House*, No. 414 Congress Street. This House is well built and finished throughout, containing 16 rooms—all fitted with Gas, has EIGHT MARBLE MANTLES, and SIX GRATES SET. The lot contains over 35,000 feet of land with a front on Congress St. of 50 feet.

The situation is unsurpassed, and the House in all respects a *First Class Residence.*

For Terms, &c., apply to

JOHN C. PROCTOR,
apl4 3wd Lime St.

Valuable Real Estate for Sale.

THE Southgate property, on Pleasant st, the lot containing about 12500 square feet. For terms, &c, application may be made to Portland No. 1, March 20-h, 1865.

GEO. E. B. JACKSON, Administrator,
apl6dtf 59 Exchange St.

Farm for Sale,

THE Farm known as the Cram Farm, about one mile from Standish Corner, containing ninety acres of good land, well divided into mowing, tillage and pasturing, with a fine wood lot; an orchard of grafted fruit trees, and a good set of buildings well finished, will be sold at a great bargain. Also about 10 acres of wood land, on the road leading from the Paine neighborhood to Steep Falls.

For further particular enquire of

THOMAS BAMES.
Standish, April 5, 1865. apl6 2w

Desirable Residence for Sale,

Two story BRICK DWELLING HOUSE, well finished throughout, with two story addition and stable, together with 2½ acres of Land under a high state of cultivation. Abundance of fruit. The House is on an elevation, very pleasant, and the situation is in all respects very desirable as a residence. About two miles from the city. Terms reasonable. Apply to

JOHN C. PROCTOR,
apl6—3wd Lime St.

Valuable City Property for Sale.

THE lot of land, with a block of four dwelling houses on the same, situated on the north west corner of Oxford and Pearl streets, known as the Dana property, is offered for sale on favorable terms.

This lot is about 148 feet on Pearl St, by 112 feet on Oxford street, a large part of which is vacant land, affording opportunity for valuable improvements.

Offers will be received for purchasing a part or the whole. A long credit will be given if desired—Title undoubted.

Application to purchase may be made to James T McCobb, 88 Exchange St, or to P BARNES, 84½ Middle St

Portland, March 30th, 1865. mch31d3w

For Sale.

NOW landing, from "Ida Abbott" from Porto Rico:

250 Hhds choice Grocery Sugars,
50 Puncheons Molasses,
100 Bags Coffee.

W. D. BORDWINE,
apl7 d1w 93 Commercial St.

Hotel and Land for Sale.

THE Hotel and about two acres of good land, owned by John York, situated in the village of North Windham, on the road leading from Portland to Bridgton for sale, and can be bought at a bargain. The hotel is large and well finished Connected with it is a large, and nicely finished stable. This hotel is as well patronized as any in the country, and everything connected with the premises is in good condition. A short time for the payment of a part of the consideration agreed on will be granted, if purchaser desires. For particulars enquire of JOHN YORK, on the premises, or of J. W. Parker, 98 Exchange St, Portland, Me.

North Windham, Me., April 6th 1865—d2w*

To Let.

AT Morrill's Corner, Westbrook, a new two story brick house, pleasantly located, and containing eleven rooms, with suite of parlors; a stable adjoining the premises. LEVI MORRILL.

Westbrook, April 6, 1865. apl7d1w*

FARM FOR SALE.

FARM consists of one hundred acres, fifty of which is wood and timber land, has a good two story house with barn and out building, pleasantly situated in Standish, bordering on Watchic Lake, about two miles above the village, on the st ge road between Portland and Conway, N H. Will be sold with or without the wood and timber. Terms easy. Enquire on the premises of

ap7d7wlw* SAMUEL PHINNEY.

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale his Farm on the road between Saccarappa and Gorham. It contains 54 acres of land, well divided into tillage and grass land. There is on the farm, a one story house, carriage house, and barn 37 feet by 60, with a good cellar under it. It has a good orchard, with about 300 young fruit trees. JOHN M. ALLEN,
jan25eod3m Saccarappa.

Farm for Sale,

IN Windham nine miles from Portland on the Bridgton Stage road, containing 92 acres suitably divided into Mowing, Pasturage and Tillage. There is a large amount of wood. For further particulars enquire of MARK JORDAN, on the premises. Terms easy. d&w4w*

FOR SALE & TO LET.

FOR SALE,

An Excellent Family Horse.

I HAVE for sale a black Horse, weighing one thousand pounds, 7 years old next July; is kind every way, not being afraid of the Locomotive on cars, is a valuable animal for family use; stands without hitching, and would do excellent service for a Physician. For further particulars inquire of

CYRUS STURDIVANT,
Portland, April 10, 1865.—tf 73 Commercial St.

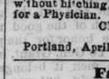
Farm for Sale.

That superior A. 1 farm, recently owned and occupied by the late Capt. Thaxter Prince, containing 80 acres of good land, 15 of which is wood. Good buildings and not a rod of waste land upon it. Said farm is situated in Yarmouth, about one and half miles from the G. T. R. R. Depot.

Enquire of Charles Humphrey at Yarmouth Village.

Yarmouth, Jan. 17, 1865. jan13 eod&wtf

Farm For Sale.



The subscriber offers his Farm for sale situated near Dunn's Depot in North Yarmouth formerly known as the "Morse Farm." Likewise his stock and Farming tools. The Farm contains about 110 acres of good land, good buildings &c. Those wishing to purchase are invited to call and examine for themselves.

E. T. DILLINGHAM.
East North Yarmouth, Jan 24, 1865. jan24eodt

For Lease.

STORE No. 2 Long Wharf 30 by 50, containing (including the attic) 6000 square feet; the same within 77 feet of the southerly side line of Commercial street. Possession given the 1st May.

D. T. CHASE.
March 25th—ST&Ttf

House and Lot for Sale.

THE House and lot No. 31 Waterville St., one and a half stories, brick basement, and good stone cellar with a never failing well of water and cistern. It is pleasantly situated; in a good neighborhood and finished throughout and in good repair, being the premises formerly owned and occupied by Alfred Woodman Esq. Will be sold reasonable if application be made soon. Title perfect. Enquire of

Dr. H. G. NEWTON,
Corner of Middle and Franklin street.
apl7 1w

Valuable Farm for Sale.

SITUATED in Cumberland, on the fore side road, about a mile from the Grand Trunk R. R. Depot, containing ninety acres. The buildings thereon consisting of a large two storied House with addition—large barn, Carriage house, Wood house, Shed, &c., all conveniently arranged and in good order.

There is on the premises a mineral spring, also a never failing spring of soft water, carried by pipes into the house and serviceable for all purposes.

Near the house is an Orchard, mostly grafted fruit. Said farm is located in one of the finest spots in the State, commanding a view of the Bay and Islands, and for a summer residence, or a public resort from the city, would be one of the most desirable situations that could be selected, and as the land extends to the water, it would afford a fine privilege for sea bathing, the shore being well adapted for such purpose.

On the place is a fine growth of wood estimated at 500 cords; among the variety is a good portion of chestnut, a wood exceedingly scarce in this State, and very valuable for timber and other purposes.

For particulars inquire of S. H. COLESWORTHY, 92 Exchange St, Portland. mar31eod1m

For Sale.

THE subscriber offers his farm, situated in Yarmouth, containing 45 acres of good land, including about 6 acres wood land. A two story house, wood and carriage houses, and barn with cellar underneath, about 40 trees, good fruit. There is also a good wharf for shipping hay. The facilities for sea dressing are near passed. Said farm was formerly occupied by Capt. Adams Gray, and is situated two miles from Yarmouth Falls.

For further particulars enquire of the subscriber at Yarmouth Falls, or Capt. Rufus Drinkwater near the premises.

codtf HENRY HUTCHINS.

$5000.00.

Will buy a genteel Residence within about two miles of the City, consisting of a House, Stable and Grapery, with one acre of land in a high state of cultivation.

Inquireodtf Lime st. Portland.

WANTS, LOST, FOUND

Cavalry and Artillery HORSES WANTED.

Office of Assistant Quartermaster. U. S. A., } *Augusta*, Me., March 18th, 1865.

Price Raised to $160 and $170.

Proposals will be received at this office for the purchase of Cavalry and Artillery Horses for the use of the U. S. Government, till further notice.

Horses offered for the Cavalry Service must be sound in all particulars, well broken, in full flesh and good condition, from 15 to

DAILY PRESS,

PORTLAND.

Thursday Morning, April 13, 1865.

The daily issue of the Press is larger than the combined circulation of all the other dailies in the city.

Terms—$6,00 per year in advance.

☞ Reading Matter on all Four Pages.

The Flag and the Grand Trunk Road.

Our local assistant has already given account of the removal of the American flag from one of the posted cars at the G. T. depot, on Monday, by Mr. A. A. Latham, the station agent and dispatcher of trains. He has also given a full account of what followed on the succeeding day. We have not written a word in relation to the matter, or directed what should or should not be said. Nor do we propose now to re-open the matter by irritating or unpleasant reference to it. That Mr. Latham did a very unwise act all seem to concede. That his act could scarcely fail to irritate, no thoughtful man could have failed to foresee. That he has been handled, if not roughly at least severely, by an improvised, illegal tribunal, all must acknowledge,—in a way, too, for which we are disposed to make no apology, as we are, under all ordinary circumstances—under all *probable* circumstances—opposed to everything like a mob spirit, and in favor of law and good order.—We are glad that no personal injury was suffered by Mr. L., and hope that in all future time he may wisely refrain from acts quite as inexcusable, under the circumstances, as the act of those who furnished him with an unpleasant escort about the city.

We insist that our people have a right to be sensitive even to a *supposed* indignity to the stars and stripes; and when we have for four long years been sending our young men by hundreds of thousands to fight, to bleed, and to die to vindicate the honor of that flag and to punish those who insulted it; when we are all ready to eulogize Gen. Dix for that memorable dispatch—"If any man tears down the American flag shoot him on the spot"—it is not wonderful that such an unfortunate act as that of Mr. Latham, on *such* a day and at such a time, should have stirred the indignation of our people to its lowest depth.

But our object in this article is to speak of another point;—the alleged "rule" or "regulation" of the road, under which no flags of any sort, except the ordinary road signals, shall at any time be displayed. We assume that this talk about such a regulation and its application to the case in hand, is all a fiction—a sheer afterthought to excuse an inexcusable act. Our reasons for this assumption we will give, and in doing so, we do not propose to deny that Mr. Latham may have *thought* he would be sheltered by some such rule—real or alleged—as we here refer to.

On Tuesday Mr. Bailey, the Superintendent of the road—an intelligent English gentleman, who makes his headquarters at Montreal—called upon us, and we had with him a half hour's free, familiar conversation upon this very matter. Mr. B. spoke of the "regulations," and said in effect that the company could not censure the *act* without condemning their own rules;—but before the conversation closed he frankly stated that in Canada it was a very common thing, on the G. T., to carry flags—English, French and American—on gala days, and that sometimes the engines and trains would be completely decorated with them. He further said that the "rules" prescribed the position on the trains where the train signals should be set, and that the flag taken down by Mr. Latham was *not* in the place of a train signal and could not cause *to accident by being mistaken for such a signal.*

Mr. Bailey further said, that the flag in question was put in its place by Mr. Gould, the senior conductor on the road; that Mr. Gould was a careful, prudent, faithful officer, who knew his duty and how to consult the safety of the trains; that he had had more experience in running trains than Mr. Latham, and that the other trains on that day, both freight and passenger, were decked with flags, which remained undisturbed.

The only signals used on the train are three in number and perfectly plain,—one white, another green and another red,—and it would seem as though any man who can make a mistake an American flag for one of these is not fit to be employed on a railroad.

Some three or four years since Mr. Latham removed a similar flag from a train of which he was conductor,—a flag put up by the Engineer,—for which act he was discharged by the Superintendent, and while Mr. Latham attempts to shield himself from the odium of that act by pleading the "regulations," we understand from authority that cannot be questioned, that there *was no such rule of the road in existence.* Probably the rules have not been changed since; or if they have been, it may have been in deference to the numerous secessionists who make Canada their base.

The removal of the flag on Monday was not, therefore, prompted by any scrupulous respect for the "ruler" of the road. It is an insult to the intelligence of our people to put forth any such plea. There were flags displayed on the trains at the same time which Mr. Latham did not attempt to remove; he was too prudent a man for that. The probable fact is, that Mr. Latham, with perhaps no intention of dishonoring the flag, wished to exercise a little brief authority, and give demonstrative evidence in the face of those who had once deposed and exulted over him for a similar act, that he could now remove an American flag, and refuse it it a floating place upon the car, in spite of them, and do it with impunity; and if he thought of consequences at all—which is not certain—he probably felt quite certain that, under present management, no such act would disturb his relations with the corporation by which he is employed. It was a foolish act, for which he has been severely handled, and while, as we have before said, we offer no apology for the lawless act, we trust Mr. L. has learned a good lesson, and that hereafter he will take other and less exceptionable methods to exhibit his official importance. And we hope, too, that he may hereafter be allowed to pursue his way unmolested, and that any further attempt at mob manifestations may meet the prompt check which it deserves.

One word and we have done. We would kindly suggest to the managers of the Grand Trunk, that great care is needed on their part to retain the good feeling towards their enterprise which we should be sorry to see disturbed in our city and state. As we told Mr. Bailey, Englishmen may think our people unduly sensitive, but when they shall have bled as we have, for four years, to uphold the honor and dignity of their flag, and to save their nation's life, they may become more appreciative of this sensitiveness. Our people have not yet forgotton the story, never contradicted, that when an expatriated traitor arrived in Montreal from Halifax, he was sent by *special train and private car* to Windsor,—an act on the part of Mr. Brydges which could be interpreted only as an insult to our country, on whose friendly soil was one important terminus of his road. With the head of the road manifesting such a spirit towards us—going out of his way to do special honor to an exiled, denationalized rebel,—is it any wonder that we should look upon lesser officials with suspicion? We hope no further offence or occasion for offence will be given. We would see the best of spirit existing all along the whole line of the G. T. We would have our people travel on that line without feeling that they are pointed at, sneered at, and maligned, if not openly insulted. It is announces like these that do much to beget bad blood between the two governments, and it will require all the coolness and caution of statesmen on both sides, when our war is over, to prevent these irritations from culminating in open strife between two nations speaking the same language, worshipping the same God, and drawing their rules of faith and practice from the same Bible. It is therefore not only unwise, but it is unpardonably wicked to foster an evil and jealous spirit, on either or both sides of the line, by the perpetration of acts which are uncalled for by the demands of business, and which can serve no higher purpose than to irritate and inflame evil passions.

In our long and familiar interview with Mr. Bailey, we are happy to say he accorded perfectly with us in the views here expressed, and deeply regretted the occurrence of Monday, which has furnished a text for this article.

After the above had been placed in the hands of the compositors we received from Mr. Barrett, local Treasurer of the Grand Trunk, the following letter, covering the copy of Mr. Brydges' letter to Mr. Latham, to which we cheerfully give place. Mr. Brydges was in the city on his way to England, for which country he sailed yesterday from Boston. We are glad to learn of his kind feelings towards and his respect for our institutions and public sentiment, and that he will tolerate no act such as that committed by Mr. Latham on Monday.

PORTLAND, April 12, 1865.

To the Editor of the Press:

DEAR SIR:—To correct any misapprehensions, which may exist in regard to the managers of the Grand Trunk Railway Company, in reference to the unfortunate occurrence at their station, on the 10th inst, connected with the American flag, you will do me a favor by publishing the copy below of a letter addressed to Mr. Latham, by C. J. Brydges, Esq., Managing Director of the Company. And I would add that the views expressed by Mr. Brydges are fully concurred in by Mr. Bailey, the Superintendent of this division of the road, and none more heartily regrets the occasion than he does.

Respectfully and truly yours,
CHAS. E. BARRETT.

PORTLAND, April 11, 1865.

Dear Sir:—I regret very much to hear of the unfortunate occurrence, which took place at the Portland depot yesterday, relative to the removal of a flag from one of our trains.

I understand you to state, that you ordered the removal of the flag from a fear that by being mistaken for a signal, it might endanger the safety of those travelling by the train.

I cannot, however, but very much regret that at a time when the people of Portland were so naturally jubilant at the news, which had been received, there should have been even an appearance of a want of sympathy of the employees of this company with the people of Portland, amongst whom they live, and with whom our interests are so intimately connected.

I must have it distinctly understood that the act was entirely without the cognizance or wishes of the managers of the company, and under similar circumstances must never be permitted to take place.

Yours truly, C. J. BRYDGES,
Managing Director, G. T. Railway.

Mr. A. A. Latham, Portland.

Retrenchment versus Economy.

Under the head of "Economy *and* Retrenchment," Tuesday's *Argus* furnished what looks like a capital illustration of that type of so-called economy which is quaintly described as "saving at the spiggot and wasting at the bung." In a word, the *Argus* finds that certain of our municipal officers are better paid than public servants of similar functions in Newburyport, and *therefore* proposes to reduce our expenditures in this direction to the Newburyport standard.

We desire the *Argus* to take notice in the first place that *retrenchment* and *economy* are two words and not one, as we hope abundantly to prove. Thus, if a man finding prices rapidly rising to engulf him a year ago, had decided to retrench by stopping his newspaper, the *Argus* surely would not regard this act of undoubted retrenchment as based upon any real principle of economy. It might have been a virtuous and commendable act to stop the *Argus* a year ago; nay, it would have been economical to stop the *Argus* and take the *Press*, but no one would pretend to regard the mere stoppage of a newspaper without supplying its place as economical. This may be regarded however as a mere *argumentum ad hominem*. If so, there is the case of the man who found the expense of keeping a horse too great for his income, and conceived the plan of retrenching on the animal's fodder by furnishing the brute with a pair of green goggles and feeding out to him unlimited pine shavings. The horse was deceived, but unluckily died of indigestion. In this instance, it is certainly plain that retrenchment was not economy.

It is by no means sure then that the public business of our city will be more economically managed by retrenchment of expenses. Mind we do not say it will *not;* we only contend that economy and retrenchment are two things. The same people, who habitually buy because goods are "so cheap" and without reference to needs, are they who by a natural reaction always retrench because goods are "so dear," and with equal disregard of all considerations of health and prosperity. Now we maintain that the "cheap and nasty" principle is not best for a family or a community—in a word, that the quality as well as the quantity of labor is an element of price. We do not desire to see public employment in this city so degraded that only the incompetent can afford to enter upon it.

And what pattern is this which is held up for Portland? Fifty years ago this Newburyport and Portland started even in population and capital. The same spirit of retrenchment which rules Newburyport now ruled then. Her capitalists built ships and sent them to the best market and invested their earnings in *paying* railways and manufactures already established elsewhere. Portland flung her capital into the bottomless gulf of her own railways, kept her vessels for her own trade, built her own factories, and after many days, lo! it came back. Not much niggardly retrenchment about all this, but after fifty years the population of Portland is thrice and her valuation four times that of Newburyport. The imports of Newburyport have fallen off; ours have increased forty-fold, from one-third of a million to thirteen millions of dollars annually. No, no, we shall not go to Newburyport for instruction in the art of building up a city.

But, says our neighbor, you have not proved that the prosperity of Portland is due to the liberal salaries of her office holders. Certainly not. Such an inference would be worthy of *your* logic, not ours. We *have* proved that no very distinguished prosperity flows from the lilliberal salaries of Newburyport officials. We *have* shown that the whole argument of the *Argus*, if it can be called an argument, is utterly weak and puerile. And we now invite the *Argus* to a discussion of this question of salaries on reasonable grounds. Lay your finger on some one salary which is larger than the amount and quality of labor and the contingent nature of the employment will justify, and we will co-operate with you cheerfully in procuring a reduction. But give us something tangible to consider, and don't give us a scale of prices from Newburyport, or San Francisco, or Van Dieman's Land.

To the Editor of the Press:

You say in your paper of yesterday, "We understand that the managers of the Grand Trunk Railway could not censure Mr. Latham, &c." Who that has noticed their movements, expected they would? Was not Mr. Corser removed from the office of Superintendent of that road, because he was a loyal citizen, and censured the same man for a similar act? You say, "in justice to Mr. Bailey the Superintendent, that he deeply regrets the occurrence of Monday, &c." Will he express that regret when he gets over Canada line?—Can you inform us how much the managers of the Grand Trunk Railway received for the extra train, furnished on their road, for the accommodation of Valandigham? Any information, sought by the above inquiries, will oblige the stockholders, who receive four instead of six per cent. dividends. J.

Speech of the President.

WASHINGTON, April 11.

The Executive Departments, including the President's mansion, was again illuminated tonight, and adorned with transparancies, and National flags, as also many places of business and private dwellings. Bonfires blazed in many parts of the city, and rockets fired.—Thousands of persons of both sexes repaired to the Executive Mansion, and after several airs had been played by the band, the President in response to a unanimous call appeared at an upper window. The cheering with which he was greeted having ceased, he spoke as follows:

"We meet this evening not in sorrow, but in gladness of heart. The evacuation of Petersburg and Richmond, and surrender of the principal insurgent army, give hopes of a righteous and speedy peace, whose joyous expression cannot be restrained. In the midst of this, however, He from whom all blessings flow must not be forgotten. A call for a National Thanksgiving is being prepared and will be duly promulgated. Nor must those whose harder part gives us the cause of rejoicing be overlooked. Their honesty must not be parcelled out with others. I myself was near the front, and had the high honor of transmitting much of the good news to you, but no part of the honor for the plan or execution is mine. To Gen. Grant, his skilful officers and brave men it belongs. The gallant Navy stood ready, but was not in reach to take an active part.

Nor is it a small additional embarrassment that we, the loyal people, differ among ourselves as to the mode, manner and measure of reconstruction.

By these recent successes, the reinauguration of the national authority, the reconstruction of which has had a large share of thought from the first, is pressed much more closely upon our attention. It is fraught with great difficulty. Unlike a case of war between independent nations, there is no authorized organ for us to treat with; no one man has authority to give up the rebellion for any other man. We simply must begin with and mould from disorganized and discordant elements.

As a general rule I abstain from reading the report of attacks upon myself, wishing not to be provoked by that to which I cannot properly return an answer.

In spite of this precaution, however, it comes to my knowledge that I am much censured for some supposed agency in setting up and seeking to sustain the new State government of Louisiana. In this I have done just so much and no more than the public knows.—In the annual message of December, 1863, and accompanying proclamation, I presented a plan of reconstruction as the phrase goes, which I promised, if adopted by any State, would be acceptable to and sustained by the Executive government of the nation. I distinctly stated that this was not the only plan which might possibly be accepted, and I also distinctly protested that the Executive claimed no right to say when, or whether members should be entitled to seats in Congress from such States. This plan was in advance submitted to the Cabinet and approved by every member of it. One of them suggested that I should then and in that connection apply the emancipation proclamation to the excepted parts of Virginia and Louisiana; that I should drop the suggestion about apprenticeship for freed people, and that I should omit the protest against my own power in regard to the admission of members of Congress, but even he approved every part and parcel of the plan which has since been employed or touched by the action of Louisiana. The new Constitution of Louisiana, declaring emancipation for the whole State, practically applies the proclamation to the part previously excepted; it does not adopt apprenticeship for freed people, and is silent, as it could not well be otherwise, about the admission of members to Congress. So that, as it applied to Louisiana, every member of the Cabinet fully approved the plan.

The message went to Congress, and I received many commendations of the plan, written and verbal, and not a single objection to it from any professed emancipationists came to my knowledge until after the news reached Washington that the people of Louisiana had begun to move in accordance.

From about July, 1862, I had corresponded with different persons supposed to be interested in the reconstruction of a State government for Louisiana. When the message of 1863, with the plan before mentioned, reached New Orleans, Gen. Banks wrote me that he was confident the people with his military cooperation would reconstruct substantially on that plan. I wrote to him and some of them to try it. They tried it, and the result is known. Such has been our only agency in sustaining it, my promise is out, as before stated; but as bad promises are better broken than kept, I shall treat this one as a bad promise, and break it whenever I shall be convinced that keeping it is adverse to the public interest; but I have not yet been so convinced. I have been shown a letter on this subject, supposed to be an able one, in which the writer expresses regret that my mind has not seemed to be definitely fixed on the question whether the seceded States, so called, are in the Union or out of it. It would, perhaps, add astonishment to his regret were he to learn that since I have found professed Union men endeavoring to answer that question, I have purposely forborne any public expression upon it. As it appears to me, that question has not been, nor is yet, a practically material one, and thus any discussion of it while it thus remains practically immaterial, could have no effect other than the mischievous one of dividing our friends; yet, whatever it may become, that question is bad as a basis of controversy, and good for nothing at all.

We all agree that the seceded States, so called, are out of their proper practical relation with the Union, and that the sole object of the government, civil and military, in regard to these States, is to again get them into that proper practical relation. I believe it is not only possible, but in fact easier to do this without deciding, or even considering, whether those States have ever been out of the Union than with it. Finding themselves safely at home, it would be utterly immaterial whether they had been abroad. Let us all join in doing the acts necessary to restore the proper practical relations between these States and the Union, and each forever after innocently indulge his own opinion, whether, in doing the acts, he brought the States from without into the Union, or only gave them proper assistance, they never having been out of it.

The amount of constituency, so to speak, on which the Louisiana government rests, would be more satisfactory to all if it contained 50,000 or 30,000, or even 20,000, instead of 12,000, as it does. It is also unsatisfactory to some that the elective franchise is not given to the colored man. I would myself prefer that it were now conferred on the very intelligent, and on those who serve our cause as soldiers. Still the question is not whether the Louisiana government, as it stands, is quite all that is desirable. The question is, Will it be wiser to take it as it is, and help to improve it, or to reject it? Can Louisiana be brought into the proper practical relation with the Union sooner by sustaining or discarding her new State government? Some 12,000 voters in the heretofore slave State of Louisiana have sworn allegiance to the Union, assumed to be the rightful political power of the State, held elections, organized a State government, adopted a free State constitution giving the benefit of the public schools equally to white and black, and empowering the Legislature to confer the elective franchise upon the colored man. This Legislature has already voted to ratify the Constitutional amendment recently passed by Congress abolishing slavery throughout the nation.

These 12,000 persons are thus fully committed to the Union and to perpetuate freedom in the State, committed to the very things and nearly all the things the nation wants, and they ask the nation's recognition and assistance to make good this committal. Now, if we reject and spurn them, we do our utmost to disorganize and disperse them. We in fact say to the white man, "You are worthless or worse; we will neither help you nor be helped by you." To the blacks we say, "This cup of liberty which these your old masters held to your lips, we will dash from you, and leave you to the chances of gathering the spilled and scattered contents in some vague and undefined manner, when, where or how we cannot tell." If this course, discouraging and paralyzing both white and black, has any tendency to bring Louisiana into proper practical relations with the Union, I have so far been unable to perceive it.

If, on the contrary, we recognize and sustain the new government of Louisiana, the converse of all this is true. We encourage the hearts and nerve the arms of 12,000 to adhere to their work, and argue for it, and proselyte for it, and fight for it, and feed it, and grow it, and ripen it to a complete success.—The colored man, too, in seeing all united for him, is inspired with vigilance and energy and daring to the same end. Grant that he desires the elective franchise, will he not obtain it sooner by saving the already advanced steps towards it than by falling backwards over them?

Concede that the new government of Louisiana is only to what it should be as the egg is to the fowl, we shall sooner have the fowl by hatching the egg than by smashing it. [Laughter.]

Again, if we reject Louisiana, we also reject her vote in favor of the proposed amendment to the National Constitution. To meet this proposition it has been argued that no more than three-fourths of those States which have not attempted secession are necessary to validity ratify the amendment. I do not commit myself against this further than to say, that such a ratification would be questionable and sure to be persistently questioned, while its ratification by three-fourths of all the States would be unquestioned and unquestionable.

I repeat the question—Can Louisiana be brought into proper practical relations with the Union sooner by sustaining or by discarding her new state government?

What has been said of Louisiana will apply to other States, and yet so great peculiarities pertain to each State, and such important and sudden changes occur in the same State, and within so new and unprecedented is the whole case, that no exclusive and inflexible plan can safely be prescribed as to details and collaterals. Such an exclusive and inflexible plan would surely become a new entanglement.—Important principles may and must be inflexible. In the present situation, as the phrase goes, it may be my duty to make some new announcement to the people of the South. I am considering, and shall not fail to act when satisfied that action will be proper.

The President during the delivery of his speech was frequently interrupted by applause and at the conclusion, in the midst of cheering, the band struck up a patriotic air, when he bowed and retired.

There were repeated calls for Senator Sumner, but he was not present.

Senator Harlan of Iowa was called for, and after the applause had subsided, he directed attention to two principles settled, or to be settled, by the closing of the contest. First the American people had decided that the majority of the voters of the republic should control its destinies and the incipient processes of making its laws; and, second, that no part of the republic should ever be permitted by force to divide it. The punishment of traitors lay in the hands of Congress, and the Constitution pointed out clearly what constituted treason. Those who hatched the treason should suffer the penalty, and, under Congress, he was willing to trust the future in the hands of the citizen elected a second time to see that the laws are faithfully executed. [Applause.]

The assemblage dispersed after vociferous huzzas and music by the band.

BY TELEGRAPH

—TO THE—

EVENING PAPERS.

Capture of Selma—Surrender of Lynchburg.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, April 12—2.30 P. M.

To Maj. Gen. Dix:—The capture of Selma by our forces is reported by Maj. Gen. Geo. H. Thomas.

The surrender of Lynchburg is also officially reported.

(Signed) E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

Headquarters Department of the Cumberland, Nashville, Tenn., April 11—Maj. Gen. H. W. Halleck, Chief of Staff:—I send the following, just received from Huntsville, Ala., for the information of the Secretary of War. I am inclined to believe it, although as yet I have received no report direct from Gen. Wilson:

Huntsville, Ala., April 11—Major General Thomas:—The following is just received from Col. Hoover at Somerville:

"Men directly through from Selma report place captured by Gen. Wilson's forces on the 2d inst. Forrest and Roddy with their entire commands were captured.

Our men dismounted and charged the entrenchments and carried all before them. They also reported Montgomery captured.

(Signed) R. S. GRANGER."
(Signed) GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major General.

City Point, Va., April 12—*To Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:*—Lynchburg surrendered yesterday to a Lieutenant of Griffin's forces at the head of a scouting party.

Gen. Grant has ordered McKenzie's brigade of cavalry to occupy the town and take care of public property.

(Signed) C. A. DANA,
Assistant Secretary of War.

Virginia wants to come back into the Union—Governor Pierpont to be installed in Richmond.

NEW YORK, April 12.

The Herald's correspondence says a committee has gone to Lynchburg to invite the Virginia Legislature to return to Richmond. Several members who remained in the city of Richmond have taken the oath of allegiance to the Union, upon the condition of the abolition of slavery.

Only 800 hhds of French tobacco in the city were destroyed by the fire.

The proceedings of the Virginia secession convention are published, showing that Gen. Lee when notified in the presence of the committee of his selection as commander of the Virginia military and naval forces said:

"Trusting to Almighty God, an approving conscience, and the aid of my fellow citizens, I devote myself to the service of my native State, in whose behalf alone will I ever again draw my sword."

The Herald's City Point dispatch of the 9th says official dispatches arrived there the night previous from Sherman to Grant. They were immediately forwarded to the front.

Secretary Seward's condition is gradually improving.

From Grant's Army—Incidents of the late Fight.

NEW YORK, April 12.

The Herald's correspondence dated Deatonville, Va., 7th, says up to that time the captures from Lee's army were immense in men and material. For miles the roads were strewn with artillery wagons, and ammunition, showing with what tenacity the pursuit was pressed.

Gen. Mott was wounded in the leg, but is doing well.

Capt. W. Thomas of the 1st Pa., cavalry, captured four battle flags, had a horse shot under him, and finally lost a leg.

The rebels are greatly surprised at the rapidity of our movements.

Gen. Grant, in speaking of our movements and successes on Monday said, "Sherman told me he was coming up to help me take Richmond," but he added, "we will capture Lee's army, march down and gobble up Johnston, and shake hands with Sherman over the line.

Gen. Sheridan made the largest part of the captures, but the infantry are entitled to an equal share of credit.

Our losses in the pursuit are not large.

From Washington—Captured Rebel Mails—Important Decision of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

WASHINGTON, April 12.

One hundred and nine pouches of rebel mails from Richmond, and twenty-two from Petersburg were yesterday sent through our post office to the War Department for examination. It is worthy of remark, however, that all the pouches and locks were recognized as having always belonged to the United States government.

The following decision has been made by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue:

When any transportation company receive goods at a port in Canada for transportation to points in the United States, whether by land or water, and itself transports the same thither, no tax can be levied under the law, but as soon as such company delivers the goods to some other transportation company in the United States, the exemption will cease, it being considered in such case that the new company transports the goods from that point in the United States where it received the same, to any other point in the United States whatever, where the said company shall deliver the same.

Suplementary Proclamation by the President.

WASHINGTON, April 11.

The President has issued another supplementary proclamation, as follows:

Whereas, by my proclamation of this date, the port of Key West, Florida, was inadvertantly included among those not open to commerce, now, therefore, be it known that I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, do hereby declare, and make known, that said port of Key West is, and shall remain open to foreign and domestic commerce, upon the same conditions by which that commerce has heretofore been governed.

A. LINCOLN, President.
By W. H. SEWARD, Sec'y of State.

Casualties on Sunday Last.

The following are additional names of soldiers wounded during the battles of Sunday, April 2. They were in the 1st and 2d division of the 9th army corps:

1st Maine Regiment.—First Lieut. T. D. Soule, B, Sharpshooters.

31st Maine Regiment.—J. A. Friney, B hip; Corp. Benj. G. Bryer, I, shoulder; Geo. M. Lyon, C. neck; Augustus Fogg, I. side; Wm. H. Campbell, K, abdomen; A. McNair, H, side; Major George A. Baldin, groin.

☞ They had a meeting at Cherryfield last Friday evening, at which Lieut. Coffin of the 31st Me. Vols, told his story of prison life in the South, and after other speeches, the people gave expression to their feelings for the sick and wounded prisoners, and their joy over the fall of Richmond, by raising $194.00 for the Sanitary Commission which they have forwarded to Gov. Washburn.

ORIGINAL AND SELECTED.

☞ House rents in Philadelphia are declining in price

☞ There is said to be a great deal of cotton in Augusta, Georgia. Most of it is in private hands, the government holding but a very small amount.

☞ Mr. Alphonzo McIntire of Tuftonboro', N. H., was recently so severely injured while at work in a mill in that town, by being caught in the machinery, that he survived the accident but one hour.

☞ At the Kittery Navy Yard, all who have claimed exemption from the draft on account of alienage have had their names struck from the rolls, to make room for the employment of honorably discharged soldiers.

☞ The Bath *Times* learns that the barn belonging to the alm's house in Brunswick, was consumed by fire on Monday night. Three cows were burnt and a quantity of farming tools. The fire was set by an insane person.

☞ Rebel deserters are hired by the farmers of Maryland, Pennsylvania, and the more distant States, at prices ranging from eight to ten dollars a month, government paying their fare to where they desire to go.

☞ The New York *Tribune* says that plenty of farm laborers can be had now for $15 or $20 per month, who but a short time ago demanded $30 and $40. Men who would work for no less than $2 per day are now glad to get $1.50.

☞ Senator James Guthrie of Kentucky says, "slave property is lost to Kentucky. The war has destroyed it. Let it go, but let us stand by the government and the Union. Let us prepare ourselves for the change that has been wrought and is now going on."

☞ We learn direct from Charleston that Northern Union men do not consider it prudent in that city, as yet, to open stocks of goods for sale, because of the feeling prevalent against them, which shows itself in incendiary fires of lamentably frequent occurrence.

☞ Edward J. Pollard, late inmate of Fort Warren and editor of the *Examiner*, who remained in Richmond and flourished in large style at the Spottswood, was arrested on Saturday and, in spite of his indignant protests, sent to Castle Thunder.

☞ Among the passengers by the Asia, which sailed yesterday from Boston for Liverpool, was Hon. John H. Goodenow of Alfred, U. S. Consul General for Turkey, on his way to Constantinople. C. J. Brydges, Esq., Managing Director of the Grand Trunk Railway, was a passenger by the same vessel.

☞ A friend writes us giving the name of a Bell-Everett man who, on Monday night, when others were illuminating, put his lights in the back part of the house and closed his front window blinds. We will not call his name. His poor soul will get more light when the windows to it are enlarged.

☞ We learn from the Lewiston *Journal*, that Mr. D. W. Blake of Turner was instantly killed, and Mr. Charles Bradford received a flesh wound in the leg, by the bursting of a cannon, while a salute was being fired at Turner village Monday night. The cannon was of iron. Mr. Blake was about 35 years of age.

☞ We understand that two ladies of this city, Mrs. Warren Richardson and Miss Mary Richardson, started early Monday morning and walked ten miles and a half, to Cumberland, to notify their friends of Lee's surrender, carrying out the first news of that glorious event. Such a spirit is indicative of the quenchless patriotism which animates our people.

☞ The Olean *Advertiser*, Cattaraugus Co., New York, says the Cattaraugus Oil Company have at last struck oil in their new well, in the town of Yorkshire. The yield at latest account had increased from six to twenty barrels a day, and was still increasing. This well is in the immediate vicinity of the lands of the State of Maine Company, organized in this city.

☞ Mr. Lincoln has told his "little story" in Richmond While seated in the parlor of the fugitive Confederate President, some one related to him the circumstance of a negro who had been preached to by a white man, who said it reminded him of the negro, who when his preacher told the congregation there were only two roads, one leading to hell and the other to damnation, exclaimed, "Den dis nigger take to de woods."

☞ It is with poor grace that men who apologised for the New York and other draft riots, and who have never had one word of square-edged condemnation for the great Southern riot, now turn about and whine, complain, and talk of oppression because a lawless set of men and boys, in a frolicking rather than malignant spirit, engage in a reprehensible lark at the expense of their friends.

☞ Our friend who has written us saying that some little complaint was made because the *Press* gave credit to none but Republicans for joyful demonstrations on Monday, had better ask the complainers to read the *Press* of Tuesday morning carefully. We felt in a remarkably amiable mood, and think we were just to all parties. We said that Democrats and Republicans vied with each other in jubilant demonstrations, and we sincerely hope the good feeling then manifested may be strengthened as events pass by, and that soon all, without exception, will rally round the old flag together in joyful and fraternal patriotism.

☞ "Dixon" of the Boston *Advertiser*, in his special dispatch, says, "Only two of the Richmond ministers left the city on its evacuation, and services were held on Sunday morning and afternoon in all the churches unharmed by the fire, and they were generally filled, one or two of them being crowded. The congregations were at least half made up of residents of the city, mostly women, maimed and old men. In all the Episcopal churches, in the prayer for our rulers the words 'the President of the United States' were omitted, except in the famous African church, were the proper words were used and received with hearty Amens from the dense congregation."

☞ We think Mr. Latham, whose name has suddenly become familiar to our people, and who has been so emphatically rebuked for his indiscretion—to use a soft word—is a very small offender compared with the man who, in the city of Portland and in the blaze of glory now surrounding our cause, will deliberately publish to the world, as was done yesterday in a morning paper, such language as this: "The judgment of the world is, that the cause of the South *has been just in the abstract*, though impolite and forlorn from the inception of its measures of redress. The trodden worm only testifies to the same law of universal nature, which the South shelters itself behind."

☞ The Philadelphia *Press* says the new Military Governor of Richmond, Brig. Gen. Geo. F. Shepley, is one of those whom this war has made familiar to the people, and whose early promise has been vindicated by important services to the Government. He was Military Governor of New Orleans during the administration of the department of Louisiana by Gen. Butler, and afterwards occupied the same position at Norfolk, Virginia. By far the most important trust reposed in the hands of General Shepley, however, is the new command to which he has been called. To a knowledge of civil and military law, General Governor Shepley adds fine acquirements, a courteous address and inflexible firmness.

"Logical and Consistent."

Such is the New York *World's* praise of Horace Greeley. When the rebellion began, Mr. Greeley declared in favor of letting the insurgent States go; when the war was a quarter over, he advised that notice should be served on the secesh leaders that we would fight them a short time—we think he suggested three months—and if we did not whip them in that time we would yield to their demands; when it was half done, he endeavored to persuade M. Mercier to unite with Stokel, the Russian minister, in an effort to induce their Governments to intervene and put an end to the civil war, even at the expense of separation; when the rebellion was three-quarters crushed, he formed a partnership with Colorado Jewett and George Sanders to save our, poor, "broken, bleeding, bankrupt" country, by ruining and disgracing her; but when it had fairly collapsed, and Davis and Lee were fleeing for life, he attended a banquet at the Astor House, and paid "homage meet" to *Fernando Wood*, whom he styled the *consistent apostle of peace!*

A Great Musical Festival.

The Boston Handel and Haydn Society propose to celebrate their fiftieth anniversary next May, by a grand musical festival which is intended to eclipse anything of the kind ever attempted in this country. It is to commence on the 23d of May, and continue six days, with concerts in the morning, and oratorios in the evening. The chorus of this society numbers some three hundred voices, and invitations have been extended to various choirs, so that six hundred voices shall swell the choruses of the Creation, Elijah, Moses in Egypt, Messiah, and Hymn of Praise.

This festival, if carried out according to the proposed programme, will mark an epoch in the history of music in this country, and draw from all quarters an immense congregation. As an enterprise of such magnitude must require the expenditure of a large sum of money, it is proposed to raise a guarantee fund of $25,000. The fund has already reached $19,000, and no doubt the remainder will be secured. It is proposed to divide one half the net proceeds equally between the Sanitary and Christian Commissions. Having once been a member of the Handel and Haydn Society, we cherish much respect for it, and hope it will succeed in this great enterprise.

We suppose the voice of Mrs. Anna Stone Elliott will again give power and pathos to the choruses on this occasion—a voice which has never been excelled by any American female vocalist. May success attend this grand musical festival.

THE N. Y. Tribune, in speaking of Mason & Hamlin's Cabinet Organs, says: "These instruments have been blown by the wind of genuine success from Boston to San Francisco. That Messrs. Mason & Hamlin have succeeded in making a superior small instrument, from little handbox-like things, to those which, though portable, and not larger than a piano, can make them cities felt in a church, is the universal opinion of the musical profession. They agree that no such mechanical work of the kind can be found in equal perfection in Europe. The tone is pure and full, and with an immense body for so small a provocative mechanical force. They stand rough traveling, bad usage, and will live in climates which will kill American missionaries."

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Maple Candy,
—AND—
Maple Sugar,
FRESH FROM
VERMONT.

REDUCED PRICES.

ALLEN'S Fruit Store, 13 & 15 Exchange St.
April 1—d3w

Relief for Maine Soldiers.

The Maine Soldiers' Relief Association make appeal to the people of Maine for aid to the soldiers of our State in the hospitals in Washington. Woolen stockings, drawers, and flannel shirts are especially wanted. In a majority of cases the soldiers in the hospitals are without money with which to purchase, and without help to make known and supply their wants.

Since the campaign of the Spring of 1864 opened, the supplies required and in great part furnished to our soldiers through the Association, have been very large. These supplies are now exhausted. Since the battles of the Wilderness the wounded and disabled soldiers of Maine regiments who have been reported in the hospitals of the District of Columbia numbermore than six thousand. Of these a majority, directly through the members, have been supplied with such articles as their immediate necessities demanded.

Connected with the Association is the State Agency; and in order that the people of the State may form an intelligent notion of the labor performed by the united efforts of the Association and Agency the following summary is made:

Since the first year of the war the business to be attended to for soldiers has a new character. In most cases our soldiers in seeking furlough or discharge, or who have obtained the necessary papers entitling them to furlough or discharge, are helpless to accomplish their object without assistance.—Claims for back pay are numerous and require strict compliance with the regulations of the pay department before the amount due can be obtained. The soldier knows very little about these requisites, and as a necessary consequence is obliged to secure the services of persons acquainted with the business, who render their services to soldiers freely and without reward. The number so assisted during the year is between six and seven thousand. The constant labor of two experienced persons is devoted to this branch

The number of packages received for soldiers and hospital purposes during the year is nine hundred and sixty-seven. These have been distributed in the army in the field, and in the hospitals of Washington and vicinity.

The hospitals in Washington are twelve in number and, with the exception of Armory Square and Judiciary Square, are situated from one to three miles from the city. The hospital at Georgetown is for officers exclusively. At Alexandria there are three, and at Fairfax seminary, two miles west from Alexandria, one. Camp Distribution, situated three miles from Washington, is the rendezvous for convalescent soldiers. Within these hospitals and this camp at the present time, are nearly seven hundred sick, wounded and convalescent. These men have many wants many errands, many requests, to be satisfied. Their friends and relations at home continually manifest their anxiety and sympathy in words and in acts

In requital of this generous and noble recognition of the sacrifices of our brave soldiers their friends here will ever be mindful. They, therefore, earnestly, and with confidence, ask that the beneficent contributions heretofore bestowed may now not be withheld while the war seems so near a glorious termination

Contributions directed to the Agency, 273 rd St., through the Agent of the State at Portland, GEO. R. DAVIS, Esq., will be promptly forwarded and the receipt immediately acknowledged.

Officers of the Maine Soldiers' Relief Association.

President, L. D. Moore. Treasurer Horatio King. Vice President, John W. Secretary, Henry A Wordbutterfield. ocester.

Executive Committee. John W. Butterfield, S.P. Morrill, L. D. Smart, R. G. Stickney, N. C. Woodward.

Washington, D. C., March 11, 1865.

STATE OF MAINE, EXECUTIVE DEP'T,
Augusta, March 20, 1865.

I commend this appeal to the citizens of Maine.

AMURL CONY, Governor of Maine.

mar31eod3w&w

RICE BROTHERS,
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
69 and 71 East Water St.,
MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN,

Buy for Eastern account GRAIN, FLOUR, BEEF, PORK, LARD, HAMS, BUTTER, SEEDS, etc.

The following choice brands of Flour on hand:—

BERSHIRE'S BEST, N. WARREN,
CABINET, EAGLE
CHAMPION, McCLELLAN.

Market Reports sent daily or weekly without charge.

☞ Flour and Produce bought, stored and insured at liberal rates. mar13eodly

Hilton's Insoluble Cement,

For wood, leather, crockery, and other substances is the best aid to economy that the housekee

PORTLAND AND VICINITY.

New Advertisements To-Day

Theatre—Deering Hall—This Evening.
Auction Sale—E. M. Patten.
Rooms to Let—23 Danforth St.
Sing for Sale—G. L. Bailey.
Situation Wanted.
Boy Wanted.
Notice—Oliver Dodge.

PRESENTATION.—Tuesday evening a very pleasant occurrence took place at Camp Berry. The members of the Veteran Reserve Corps, Co. D, by permission of Major Rollins, took possession of their mess-room, and having procured Chandler, Krebs and others to give them some music, had a pleasant and festive dance, in which they were joined by their wives and many blooming ladies.

At 12 o'clock the company was called to order, and Mr. Frederick Packard, the clerk, with a few neat and appropriate remarks, presented Capt. John A. McDonnell, their Commander and Executive Officer at this post, a splendid sword, sash and belt, in behalf of Major Rollins and the members of Co. D, as a token of their esteem for him both as an officer and a man. The scabbard of the sword bears an inscription to the purport of the above.

Capt. McDonnell was utterly surprised. He had not had any intimations that such a presentation was to be made, and it confounded him not a little. But the gallant Captain soon rallied and made a suitable response—one that brought warm plaudits from all assembled, and at its close three hearty cheers were given him.

Major Rollins was now called out and vociferous cheers were given him. He excused himself from making a speech by saying that he was not accustomed to it, he could'nt and he would'nt.

After three cheers for Major Rollins, Capt. McDonnell, and the other officers at this post, and three more for the glorious old flag, the company marched into the mess room of the camp, where a fine collation was served up.

It was truly a pleasant occasion. Every one was happy, and the ladies entered into the spirit of the thing as much as did the soldiers. When we left, preparations were going on for another dance, which, no doubt was enjoyed.

We were informed by Major Rollins that for three months there had been but one man deserted from this post. The number present in camp that evening was about 700, including the company of Veteran Reserves, and the company of substitutes detached for guard duty. A detachment of 261, it was expected, would be forwarded to the front by the steamer, Wednesday evening.

Every attention is paid to the comfort of the soldiers, and the sanitary condition of the camp, by Major Rollins; and better, more comfortable and cleaner quarters cannot be found anywhere. Capt. McDonnell is pronounced one of the best of Executive officers, and every way worthy of such a tribute as was bestowed upon him Tuesday evening.

Shaw's Concert.

It is rare that a compliment is tendered to singers, so well merited as that proposed to Mr. Shaw and his accomplished associates.—And the chief value of it is, that it is the spontaneous expression of our citizens, and entirely unexpected by its recipients.

No singers in Portland are held in higher estimation than Shaw's Quartette. Of their ability in their profession we need say nothing. The judgment of the public has long since been emphatically and unanimously pronounced in their favor.

But added to their acknowledged ability as singers, is the universally recognized fact that, for the last four years, they have given their gratuitous and invaluable services to every movement tending to aid the country in its struggle for unity, or to alleviate the sufferings of the sick and wounded soldiers of the Republic. Besides this, they have ever been ready and willing to help every noble charity of our city. Their earnest patriotism and generous self-sacrifice should now, in the glad hour of the nation's triumph, be gratefully and substantially recognized.

We have no doubt it will be. Not only will all who attended the Independent Course of Lectures be present on FRIDAY EVENING at the City Hall, but all others who admire high musical talent united to, and consecrated by, a lofty patriotism.

We anticipate a crowded Hall, whether the weather be fair or unfair. The programme will be most attractive.

Buy your tickets early.

THEATRE.—A large and respectable audience assembled last evening at Deering Hall to witness the debut of the comedian Mr. T. G. Riggs, who appeared as Barney O'Toole in "Lord Barney's Castle," and Nicodemus Nobbs in "Turn Him Out." We only witnessed Mr. Rigg's performance in a portion of the first play; and therefore are not prepared to give an opinion of him as a comedian. Barney O'Toole is not one of our favorite characters; but we presume Mr. Riggs presented the character as the author intended it. The audience seemed to be well satisfied. It seemed to us that his role was overrated; and yet such a character, perhaps, must be a little strained in order to give full force to it. That, however, may be a matter of taste, and not a subject of dispute. The play went off very well so far as we witnessed it. The hall has been very much improved, and now looks like a snug cosy theatre, where people can sit with some comfort. We are glad the improvement has been made, and clothes will be no longer soiled.

This evening the comedy of "All that Glitters is not Gold," and the farce of the "Irish Mormon" will be presented, in both of which Mr. Riggs will appear. The characters of Tobey Twinkle and Brien O'Lynn are said to be two of Mr. R.'s best personations.

"ACADEMY OF MUSIC."—This is the pleasant dramatic name given to Lancaster Hall by the new Lessees, Messrs. John Murray & Co., who open it to the public this evening for the first night of the season. They have fitted it up in very tasty style, with the rear body of the floor elevated and inclined towards the stage, and a division put up to separate the dress circle or orchestra seats from parquette. The stage itself is brought out so as to give plenty of room for the scenery and actors, and every arrangement has been made to make the room comfortable and attractive. The scenery and dress curtain are very tastily executed.

To-night two plays will be given. The celebrated comedy of the Honey Moon, and the Jacobite. Mr. S. E. Brown will appear as the Mock Duke, and he will personate the part as well as it has ever been done in this city. Mr. Murray himself is one of the best comedians in the State, and in the line of Irish characters has few equals. He has engaged a company combining a great diversity of talent, and we have no doubt the "Academy of Music" will be crowded to-night, and that all who attend will be delighted.

DEMONSTRATION AT BROWNVILLE.—The intelligence of Lee's surrender was received at Brownville Monday evening. The citizens immediately made a demonstration, and houses were illuminated, fireworks were thrown up, cannons fired, and other symptoms of great rejoicing manifested by the patriotic and loyal people of the place. Among the dwellings illuminated was that of our former respected citizen, Mr. William Sparrow, which was lighted from cellar to attic. The rejoicings were kept up until after midnight.

PERSONAL.—Lieut. Henry G. Mitchell, of the 31st Maine, who, after a confinement of about eight months in rebel prisons, returned home on the 20th of March, left yesterday for his post. His furlough had not expired, but he preferred in these stirring times to be with his comrades.

U. S. Commissioners' Court.

WM. H. CLIFFORD, ESQ., COMMISSIONER.

Stephen Downs of Portsmouth, was brought before the Commissioner yesterday, charged with larceny of copper and composition metal from the Kittery Navy Yard. The amount stolen was about 100 pounds. He pleaded guilty, and, for want of sureties in the sum of $500 for his appearance at the April term of the U. S. Circuit Court, was committed to jail. G. E. B. Jackson for Government.

Municipal Court, April 12.

Patrick Castelle for drunkenness and disturbance, paid a fine of three dollars and costs.

Daniel Crowley, James Connor, Michael Donahue and Cornelius O'Brien, for larceny of sleepers from the Portland & Kennebec Railroad, were fined ten dollars and costs each. They all paid up and were discharged.

William Best, for violation of the Lord's day, by keeping his shop open, was fined five dollars and costs, which he paid.

John Carroll, on a search and seizure process, was fined twenty dollars and costs. He paid it.

LEVEE.—At the grand Levee and Festival to be given by the ladies of the West Congregational Chapel at City Hall this evening, there will be some rare attractions. Among them will be "The Tower of Freedom," a patriotic dialogue, never before introduced in this city, and a splendid tableaux representing "Secession Quelled." There will be a variety of interesting performances, and singing by the Sabbath School children; music by Chandler's Band; a post office, &c.,—to which may be added an excellent supper got up by the ladies.

HACKER.—Our fellow citizen, Mr. Jeremiah Hacker, was in the Express office yesterday, weighing out, as usual, against "this wicked government," when he was asked the question—"Why do you live under it? Why not go somewhere else."

"Where shall I go."

"Go to the devil, where you belong."

This ended the conversation.

STOCK SALES AT THE EXCHANGE.—The Directors of the Merchants' Exchange have arranged for regular Stock sales every Saturday morning at the Exchange. Mr. Patten will offer Stocks and Bonds for sale on Saturday next at 11.30 A. M. Persons having either Stocks, Bonds or Gold are requested to hand the same to the Auctioneer as early as Friday evening.

A CARD.—The soldiers who were favored with a collation at Barnum's last Tuesday evening, beg to express many thanks for the kindness and liberality of those who interested themselves in their behalf on that particular occassion. SOLDIER.

RECRUITING.—Twelve men were sent to camp yesterday from the office of the Provost Marshal, and were credited as follows:—Wells 5, Limington 2, Portland, Bridgton, Westbrook, North Berwick, and Biddeford one each.

A CARD.—In answer to the many inquiries being made:—The Maine Camp Hospital Association have received $400 from the recent contributions taken up in this city for the soldiers.

FIVE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Moravian.

Steamship Moravian, Capt. Aiton, from Liverpool March 30th, and Londonderry 31st, arrived at this port at seven o'clock last evening. She has experienced stormy weather throughout the passage.

The Moravian brigs 21 cabin and 420 steerage passengers, and a full cargo.

We are under obligations to Messrs. Allen Brothers & Co., through the courtesy of Purser Martin, for files of papers.

The Belgian arrived at Liverpool March 30th.

City of Baltimore arrived at Liverpool 29th.

The Confederate ram Stonewall sailed from Lisbon 28th March. The Federal war steamers Niagara and Sacramento had arrived there. The Portuguese authorities prohibited their sailing for twenty-four hours.

The frigates attempted to sail before the expiration of the time fixed by the Portuguese authorities, and were fired upon by the Belen Fort. The Niagara was struck on the poop, and a seaman killed. The vessels thereupon anchored.

Satterthwait's circular of the evening of the 29th reports a very active market during the week for American securities; considerable purchases being made for American account, especially in Illinois, which have advanced from 56 to 61. Erles were freely taken for investment, low prices inducing purchasers; they have improved from 32 to 36. U. S. 5 20's advanced to 58 on Monday; but have been flatter, owing to supplies by Continental holders. They closed steady at 56 1-2.

The news by the City of Baltimore and the Belgian was received on the morning of the 29th, and imparted increased depression in Liverpool and Manchester. The impressions gained ground that the war was near its termination.

The Times city article remarks:—"American news appears to have had no effect on the Liverpool cotton market of the 29th. Nothing has yet transpired as to the amount captured at Savannah, and doubts may be still entertained as to the correctness of early statements. So long, however, as there is a possibility of heavy consignments being made to Europe from that source, prices here must continue exceptionally sensitive, and the contradiction of the report that Government had ordered its shipments to this side, made little difference, since buyers at New York will probably send it on their own account."

The writer then argues that whether there be early peace or continued war, there are many reasons in favor of the stability of peace.

In the same article reference is made to American finances, and the writer contends that as the volume of paper currency has not been reduced, and also as no practicable measures are proposed for the accomplishment of such object, the present reaction in gold must be considered purely speculative and temporary.

According to present rumors, the pressure among the holders of cotton in Liverpool was such, that private financial arrangements were being made by large numbers of firms.

The suspension is announced of Bremner & Co., East India and Brazilian merchants, London. Liabilities £150,000 sterling.

Parliamentary proceedings on the 29th were unimportant.

Strenuous exertions were making to terminate the difficulties in the iron trade. The masters and men held a conference on the 29th. The masters proposed the men should resume work at the wages offered, and that the differences should then be left to arbitration. The workmen refused, and the meeting proved abortive.

FRANCE.

It is rumored the Emperor is suffering from indisposition.

It is confirmed that M. Boudet, Minister of the Interior, has resigned and bren created Senator, and Marquis de Lavalette has been appointed minister.

AUSTRIA.

In the lower House of Reichsrath, several members denounced the foreign policy of the government—especially attacking the Austro-Prussian alliance. Some speeches recommended the establishment of friendly relations with Italy, on the basis of the mutual material interests of the two countries.

Latest by telegraph to Greenoastle.

The Times city article says the Bank movement yesterday, though fully anticipated, improved the tone in English funds and markets generally.

The Index suggests that should the Washington government presume, from the supposed inferiority of Portugal to extort reparation in the case of the Sacramento and Niagara, the Great powers will be placed under unavoidable obligations to protect her in the assertion of her rights.

A dispatch from Lisbon March 30th says, the commanders of the Niagara and Sacramento state that they had no intention of sailing when fired upon by the fort, but that they were only shifting their anchorage.

It is rumored that diplomatic notes have been exchanged in reference to this incident.

☞ In firing a salute at Portsmouth, N. H., on Monday, a man named John McGraw, aged 35 years, employed in the Navy Yard, had both his hands blown off by the premature discharge of a gun.

BY TELEGRAPH,

TO THE DAILY PRESS.

Expedition into North Carolina—Capture of Large Quantities of Cotton, &c.

FORTRESS MONROE, April 11.

An expedition composed principally of the 1st New York mounted rifles, left Norfolk on the 1st inst., on a reconnoissance up the Chowan River with the intention, if possible, of reaching Weldon, N. C., which resulted with entire success. The cavalry struck the seaboard and Roanoke railroad and demolished the track for a considerable distance.—While thus engaged they were attacked by 600 rebels, and after a severe fight, succeeded in repulsing them. The cavalry then fell back to Murfresboro', where their booty was delivered to the gunboats.

Amongst the captures were 100 bales superior cotton; a large amount of tobacco and snuff, and 80 prisoners.

Parties of the cavalry scouted to within a few miles of Weldon, and from prisoners taken they learned that the town was strongly fortified and garrisoned by a force of 1060 rebels with several batteries of artillery. The expedition returned last Saturday.

This expedition is said to be the largest sent into northern North Carolina, and accomplished a great deal of good in ascertaining the exact locality of the rebel forces in that section of the State.

From Havana and Mexico.

NEW YORK, April 12.

By the steamer Moro Castle, we have Havana dates of the 8th.

Advices from Vera Cruz 1st, and from Mexico 28th, had been received, announcing the execution of Nicholas Romnes, Maj. Higlimco Alvarez, Lieut. Rojas and Sergt. Perez, captured prisoners of the Liberal army.

The French debt is to be paid at 6 per cent.

An insurrection had occurred on the 18th, but was quelled. Five of the insurrectionists were executed on the 21st.

Modisto D. Telaquible, an eminent Mexican statesman died on the 26th.

About 12,000 French and Austrians are on their way to Sonoro.

Emigrants from the United States to Mexico, suffer terribly on their arrival in that country, and there is no hope of their doing well.

The blockade runner Little Hattie went out of Havana lately, but soon returned with a hole in her smoke stack.

The Flamings arrived on the 6th from Galveston, with 98 bales of cotton.

The Santiago de Cuba was to leave Matanzas on the 8th for Charleston, with Assistant Secretary Fox and party on board.

From California and Mexico.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 10.

The steamer Serria Nevada, from Portland Oregon, Saturday night, brought $110,000 in gold.

The news of the surrender of Lee creats the most intense joy and excitement in California and Nevada.

A fleet of 24 vessels from South American and European ports have arrived within the last 24 hours.

The democratic press of this city, says it learns by private letters from Mazetlan that the French commander at that place received a copy of the deed of the cession from Maximilian to Napoleon, in which Gwinn is named as trustee, and that it includes Sonora, Senaloa, Durango, and Chihushua. Gwinn returned to Paris, but on no business relating to any change of the arrangement, and is expected in Sonora early in June, with sufficient force to pacificate that country.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, April 12.

Such has been the increase in the navy, that the navy register for this year will contain fifty pages more than the one previously published. Sixty vessels have been added between Jan. 1, 1864, and Jan. 1, 1865. The names of sixty-four iron clads are given. The entire number of vessels is six hundred and eighty-three. It appears that within the period above mentioned, seven naval vessels have been destroyed by rebel torpodoes, and as many captured by the enemy. The ports recently closed by the Proclamation of the President will conclude to be blockaded.

Washington Correspondence.

NEW YORK, April 12.

The Commercial's Washington dispath says there is reason to believe the cabinet is divided on the sentiments contained in the President's speech.

The Post's Washington dispatch says advices from Goldsboro' to the 10th, state that positive information had been received at that place that Johnston's army was 15 miles north east of the city.

Movements of Gen. Grant—Excitement on the Reception of the Capture of Lee.

NEW YORK, April 12.

The Herald's correspondence, dated Appomattox Court House, April 9th, says Gen. Grant was to leave for City Point next day.

The troops were in the highest state of excitement over the surrender of Lee and his army, and the great successes in general that have attended their recent brilliant operations.

Rejoicings in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, April 12.

Mayor Henry has by a proclamation, fixed Monday evening next, for a public illumination of the city in honor of Gen. Grant's victories and and coming peace.

Gen. Lee going to New York.

NEW YORK, April 12.

The Commercial says rooms have been engaged at one of our hotels for the rebel Gen. Robert E. Lee, and he is expected to arrive here either to-day or to-morrow.

Various Items.

TORONTO, C. W., April 10.

Messrs. Carter and Galt, delegates to England, left Montreal yesterday for Boston, to sail in the steamer Asia.

Financial.

PHILADELPHIA, April 12.

The subscriptions to the 7-30 loan to-day, amounts to $3,526,000.

Commercial.

Per steamship Moravian at Portland.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, March 30.—Sales for three days were 9000 bales, including 2,000 to speculators and exporters. The market closed at a decline of 1-16@1-8d.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET, March 30.—Richardson, Spence & Co., and others report Flour quiet and steady: Wheat firm and 1d higher; Red Western 8s 6d@8s 9d; Corn 3d higher.

LIVERPOOL PROVISIONS MARKET, March 30. Beef dull; Pork lower; Bacon firm; Lard quiet but firm; Tallow steady; Butter dull.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET. March 30. Ashes inactive; Sugars quiet and steady; Coffee steady; Rice firm; Rosin very dull; Spirits Turpentine quiet at 67; Petroleum firm.

Latest via Londonderry.

LIVERPOOL, March 31—P. M.—Cotton—The sales for the week were 38,000 bales, including 7500 bales to speculators and 5500 to exporters. The market closed at a decline of 1-16 for American and 1-8d for other descriptions for the week. The following are the quotations—New Orleans, middling 15 1-2d; Uplands fair 17d; do Middling 16d; Mobile middling 14 1-2d; do uplands 14d. The sales of cotton to-day were 12,000 bales. The mark t closed firm.

Manchester advices are favorable and the market for both goods and yarns is better.

LONDON MONEY MARKET, March 31, P. M.—Consols closed at 89@89 for money.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.—Illinois Central railroad shares 62 1-2 dis; Erie Railroad 32 1-2; U. S. 5-20's 56@56 1-2.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, April 12.

Cotton—steady; sales 800 bales; middling upland at 34 3-8c.

Flour—sales 6,000 bbls, State and Western 5@10c lower; State 7 00@8 00; Round Hoop Ohio 8 40@8 60; Western 7 00@8 00; Southern dull; sales 480 bbls at 9 00@12 00; Canada 50 lower; sales 1500 bbls at 8 00@10 50

Wheat—dull; sales 12 0 bushels; Chicago Spring 1 60; Ambr Milwaukee 1 80

Corn—quiet; sales 9400 bushels new mixed Western at 1 30@1 35; new Yellow Southern 1 37@1 40.

Oats—quiet; Canada 77@ 0c.

Beef—steady

Pork—firmer; sales 4,200 bbls new mess, at 27 12-2@27 50; prime 24 50@24 75

Lard—steady; sales 1950 bbls at 15 1-2@18.

Butter—quiet; Ohio 13@20

Whiskey—lower; sales 250 bbls at 2 15@2 15.

Rice—dull.

Sugars—inactive; sales 20 hhds; Porto Rico 13c; 178 hhds Muscovado at 11@13c.

Coffee—quiet; Rio 5000 bags on private terms.

Molasses—dull; sales 45@70.

Naval Stores—quiet.

Oils—dull and heavy.

Freights to Liverpool—dull

Stock Market.

NEW YORK, April 12.

Second Board.—Stocks lower.

American Gold	145 1-4
United States 5-20 coupons	1
United States 10-40 coupons	93 1-4
United States Sixes, 1881	103 1-2
Missouri 6's	62
Cumberland Coal Co	52
New York Central	1 8 1-4
Hudson	10 7-8
Erie	69 1-2
Reading	1 0 1-2
Michigan Central	107
Michigan Southern	62 1-4
Illinois Central	108 1-2

Gold closed at Gallager's Evening Exchange at 145 1-4.

☞ Mr. Geo. H. Horne of Wolfboro', N. H., recently caught a trout in Winnepiseogee Lake, at that place, that weighed ten pounds.

Letter from Bowdoin College.

BRUNSWICK, April 10th, 1865.

To the Editor of the Press:

Every body in Brunswick, and Bowdoin in particular, is bubbling over with joy on account of the *glorious* news. The word goes from mouth to mouth, Lee has fallen, Lee has fallen. No one could scarce credit it. Yet all were expecting it. But it was *too* good to believe. Every body acted as nobody had ever seen them act before. Senior dignity condescended to mingle the blast of the Sophmore's horns with the not unmusical tintinabulum of the freshman's bells. Surely an uninitiated would have thought Bowdoin demented. Yet the more the great fact came home the wilder grew the enthusiasm, and one after another came forth and joined in the rejoicing. Democracy and Coppers could not stand the pressure, and one by one they crept forth and the most loyal could scarce believe them capable of such wild demonstrations. "Horns and bells" brought the Medical Students to join the Literary in procession, with the dear old Starry Emblem at the head; and cheer upon cheer rent the air, and glad shout and warm greetings, gladden every heart.

We then called an impromptu meeting in the south wing of the chapel, and listened to speeches from the literary and medical students, passed resolutions, and then started a subscription for the sick and wounded soldiers. The literary students immediately subscribed and paid in *fifty dollars* which, considering that at the last of the term students are notorious for being short of funds, we think doing pretty well, and indicative of the loyality and interest of Old Bowdoin. After cheers for the President, Grant, and the Old Flag we formed in procession, medicals at the head with the stars and stripes and the music of fife and drum peraded the streets, visiting the professors, and principal citizens of the place, cheering and hearing speeches. Capt. Jordan said "he had been captured by Semmes and robbed of three thousand dollars; and when he returned North a loyal man, the copperheads declared he was loyal because he made money out of it." He failed to "see" the money making in that operation. Pres. Woods received us with beaming countenance, and responded in beginning the speech which he promised us upon the fall of Richmond, when something more definite was accomplished towards peace. "The time had come. Lee had surrendered." First, he attributed our success, to the providence of God. Second, to the *wisdom, magnanimity, and patience* of our *government*, and third, to the generalship, and skillful combinations of Grant. Next the procession crossed Mason St. to Maine St. and called at the house of Mr. A. C. Robbins. He appeared in uniform; but claimed to be a wolf in sheep's clothing. He congratulated us upon our news, and introduced Capt. Robbins, who had been four years in the service, and twenty months in rebel prisons. His remarks were felicitous. Profr. Packard was then called out. His speech was most telling in earnestness and patriotism. Profr. Brackett said, "At any other time in such a place we should be entirely out of place" but now we were entirely in place, and it was our right and duty to make all the noise possible." To which the ubiquitous Soph's horns responded most *suitably*. We were not allowed to pass the Baptist church till the old flag was flung across the street, and we had given it the cheers due. We visited the other professors in turn and elicited the same tone of happy jubilant speeches. The same spirit of thanksgiving to Almighty God was manifested by all. The procession at last proceeded to south wing and Profs. E. C. Smyth, of Andover Theological Seminary, formerly Professor in Bowdoin, was called out and responded in a most touching and felicitous manner. We then ajourned to prepare for the grand illumination in the eve, which has been carried out in the most approved manner. All the college buildings have been in a glorious blaze of light, and nearly all the principal buildings in town have been brilliantly illuminated. The faculty, in the excitment of the moment granted an "adjourn" to all the college for the remainder of the term which was to have continued one week longer. Old Bowdoin is loyal in *every* joint. It would require your whole sheet to say all the good things said and done to-day—and I will close. Truly,

Cyclopes.

320. Congress Street 350.

Is the place where you can purchase

Dry Goods, Fancy Goods,
HOOP SKIRTS,
AND CORSETS!

CHEAPER than at any other Store.

CALL AND SEE.

L. P. Strout, 320 Congress St.

Portland, April 10—dlw*

Forge Coal.

JUST RECEIVED per Schr. Nelly Tarbox, 242 tons prime

Cumberland Coal.

This lot was landed on board the vessel, from the cars, direct from the mines; consequently it is fresh and clean. *Also* for sale,

CHESTNUT COAL,

At $13 per ton; suitable for cooking uses where the draft is light, or properly checked.

JAMES H BAKER.
ap10 2w Richardson's Wharf.

BIGELOW & SARGENT,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS!
—AND—
Ship Brokers,
BALTIMORE, MD.

REFERENCES:

N. Boynton & Co., Howland, Hinckley & Co, A. J Benyon Cashier National Exchange Bank, Boston; Ross Brown, Portland; Cobb, Knight & Case, Rockland; Thayer & Sargent, New York.

ap8ec3m

Statement

OF the condition of The Northwestern Insurance Company of Oswego, N. Y., on the first day of January, 1865.

The amount of the Capital Stock of this Company is one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

The Assets of the Company are

1st—Cash on hand, in Banks, and in hands of Agents	30,425 20
2d—Real Estate, unincumbered to the value of	16,037 50
3d—Bonds and Mortgages on Real Estate 1st liens	97,775 14
4th—Debts secured by Mortgage on Vessel	7,500 00
5th—U. S. Five per cent 10-10 Bonds	2,500 00
6th—Debts otherwise secured	13,802 20
7th—Debts for Premiums	19,391 40
8th—All other securities and Investments	53,026 11
Total Assets	240,778 55

The Liabilities of this Company are

1st—Losses adjusted and not due,	3,948 60
2d—Losses unadjusted, including those waiting proof,	6,074 11
3d—All other claims against the Company,	5,040 49

Dated Oswego, January 25, 1865.

Signed, THOS. IRWIN, President.
Signed, S. WARREN WHITE, Sec'y.

Sworn and subscribed before me, this 28th day of January, 1865.

Signed WM. MORGAN, Notary Public.

ELIPHALET WEBSTER, Agent,
No. 18 Exchange St., Portland.
March 27th, 1865. mch27eod3m

Sale of Forfeited Goods

COLLECTORS OFFICE, DISTRICT OF PORTLAND AND PALMOUTH,
Portland, March 16, 1864.

THE following described merchandise having been forfeited for violation or the Revenue Laws of the United States, public notice of said seizures having been given and no claim to said goods having been made, they will be sold at public auction at the Old Custom House, at this port on Thursday April 20, 1865, at 11 o'clock, A. M., to wit:

15 10-12 doz. pairs woolen Mittens; 2 doz. pairs woolen Socks, 455 lbs. old Zinc; 1 box Sugar; 300 Cigars; 2 bbls. Molasses

I. WASHBURN, Jr, Collector.

mch16dlawtd

Lost.

A Small Black and Tan Dog; has two white spots on both fore legs—is only about three months old. Any person who will return said dog to 145½ Fore st, shall be rewarded for his trouble.

ap12dlw THOS. STEADFAST.

MISCELLANEOUS.

To the Ladies.

VERY IMPORTANT!

Having just returned from N. Y. with the

Latest and Most Desirable Patterns
—FOR—
LADIES' OUTSIDE GARMENTS
For the
Spring of 1865,
And with full Supplies of all the
Fashionable Cloths & Trimmings,

For the manufacture of the same we now announce to the Ladies that we are ready to manufacture at the shortest notice, also at

VERY LOW PRICES,
Any of the
NEW AND DESIRABLE PATTERNS,

Now displayed in the fashionable Cloak stores in N. Y. and Boston. Also just received

Choice Spring Dress Goods.

Linen and Cotton
House Furnishing Goods,
Ladies Cloths,
Shawls,
Prints,
DeLaines, &c., &c.

Dry Goods are selling now at such reduced prices, and our motto being to sell at

Market Value,
—AT—
WHATEVER SACRIFICE.

We are confident of meeting a very liberal patronage from purchasers.

SHEETINGS,

Which sold a short time ago for 50 and 55 cents, we now offer for (25)

TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

FEUCHTWANGER & ZUNDER,
No. 81 Middle St., near Post Office.
mch16tf

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS!

PETER B. FROST,
Merchant Tailor,

HAS just returned from the New York and Boston markets, with a large and desirable stock of

CLOTHS,

purchased at reduced prices. Having

Bought Low,

he is willing to sell accordingly.

LIST OF PRICES.

Spring Overcoats,	$20.00 to $45.00
Business Suits,	35.00 to 60.00
Dress Frocks,	25.00 to 45.00
Light Pants and Vests,	18.00 to 30.00

☞ No pains will be spared to give entire satisfaction in fitting, workmanship and price.

Manufacturing of Boys' Clothing,
Will receive particular attention

March 28th—3tf

DEAFNESS, CATARRH!

DR. LIGHTHILL,
OCULIST & AURIST,

From 20 Boylstone st, Boston, Mass,
Will be at the
United States Hotel, Portland,
From Monday noon, April 17th, until Saturday noon, April 22d,

Where he can be consulted on DEAFNESS, *discharges from the EAR*, noises in the *HEAD*, and all other diseases of *EARS*.

Chronic Catarrh,
Throat Affections!

And all diseases of the Air Passages, and all diseases of the Eyes, requiring Medical or Surgical aid.

Artificial Eyes Inserted Without Pain.

From William H. Mower, Capt. of Steamer Regulator.

DOCTOR LIGHTHILL, *Dear Sir:*—It is now four years since I first applied to you for advice and treatment with a bad case of catarrh and diseases of the *Throat* for the cure of which I exhausted all the various nostrums of the day besides consulting many physicians without avail. Discouraged by these efforts, I supposed my disease incurable but your examination inspired me with hope and I placed myself under your treatment for FOUR months which resulted in a cure which I have every reason to believe permanent, not having been troubled since.

Respectfully yours, W. H. MOWER.
Portland, Mar. 25, 1865. ap3dStwlt

50,000 Rolls

New and Elegant Styles of

ROOM PAPERS,
And Borders!

Embracing every variety of

RICH STAMPED GOLD,
GILT EMBOSSED,
PLAIN and DECORATIVE,
SATIN and COMMON

PAPER HANGINGS,

Just received by

MARRETT, POOR & CO,
85 & 87 Middle St., Up Stairs,

To which the attention of the trade and purchasers generally is invited. apl1d&w2m

WANTED.

A RARE CHANCE

FOR a good paying business now presents itself to any party having a cash capital of

$100 to $750.

Such a splendid opportunity to make money is seldom offered. Investigate at once at 229 Congress St.

ap12dlw* F. T. CUSHING.

THE PORTLAND
STONE WARE CO.,

OFFER to the Trade a full assortment of their manufactures consisting in part of

One to Six Gallon Butter Pots,
One to Four Gallon Cake Pots,
Quart to Four Gallon Preserve Jars,
Quart to Four Gallon Jugs,

Cream and Bean Pots, Water Jugs and Kegs Pitchers, Spittoons, Flower Pots, Soap Dishes, Fruit Jars, Beer Bottles, Stove Tubes, Foot Warmers, &c, &c.

FACTORY NO. END DEERING'S BRIDGE.

☞ Post Office Box 2102, Portland.

J. T. WINSLOW, Sup't.
April 8—eod3m

CHAS. A. WARREN. HENRY L. GREGG.

WARREN & GREGG,
Ship Brokers,
—AND—
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS

No. 308 South Delaware Avenue,
PHILADELPHIA.

Coal, Government and Petroleum Charters procured.

☞ Consignments solicited.

References—Messrs. Jordan & Co., Philadelphia; W. M. Vlany, Esq., New York; W. H. Kingman, Esq., Boston; Geo. S. Hunt, Esq., Portland.

mar13eod2m*

To the Public.

I HEREBY caution all persons harboring or trusting my minor son, Hosabie Norwood and Harvey Norwood, on my account, as I shall pay no bills of their contracting. I have a home ready for them and to which I cordially invite them. They have left me I fear, through adverse influences, and unwise counsels.

ELIAS NORWOOD.
Portland, April 8th, 1865. ap10dltw3w*15

ENTERTAINMENTS.

DEERING HALL

Lessees and Managers.....*Bidwell & Pike*

Grand Re-Opening of the Spring and Summer Season.

The Hall has been thoroughly *renovated* and *ventilated*. The walls *papered and painted*, seats *recushioned*, and ONE HUNDRED ARM CHAIRS introduced into the Parquette, making one of the *most beautiful Theatres in the New England States*.

Mr. RIGGS in Two of His Best Characters!

On Thursday Evening, April 13th.

Will be presented the great comedy entitled the

POOR GIRL'S DIARY!

Or, All that Glitters is not Gold

Song and Dance, Young America

To conclude with the roaring farce entitled the

IRISH MORMON.

☞ During the piece, grand Irish Jig by Mr. T. G. RIGGS and characters.

Doors open at 7—commence at 8 o'clock.

Admission—Parquette 50 cts; Orchestral Chairs 75 cts; Gallery 25 cts. Seats can be secured without extra charge, during the day, from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. ap11d2t

ACADEMY OF MUSIC!
—AT—
Lancaster Hall.

Lessees and Managers,.....J. Murray & Co.

The management beg leave to announce to the public of Portland and vicinity that they have remodeled LANCASTER HALL, and that they will inaugurate their first *Dramatic Season*, on

Thursday Evening, April 13th, 1865.

The performance will commence with Fabin's comedy entitled

The Honey Moon.

Jaques, Mr. S. E. Brown.
DANCE,.....Mr. H. F. STOKES.

To conclude with

The Jacobite.

John Duck, Mr. S. E. Brown.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Orchestral Seats,.....50 cts.
Parquette,.....35 cts.
Gallery,.....25 cts.

☞ Seats reserved through the day without extra charge.

Doors open at 7½—curtain will rise at 8 o'clock precisely. ap13td

Vocal Benefit Concert!

COMPLIMENTARY
—TO—
John L. Shaw and Associates,
ASSISTED BY
Miss A. M. BATES,
AND
Messrs. MORGAN and FERNALD,
IN
CITY HALL,
Friday Evening, April 14th.

Doors open at 6½ o'clock, concert to commence at 7½

Tickets 25 cts—to be procured at Paine's Music Store, Messrs Lowell & Senter's Crossman & Co's, at the Bookstores, and at the door.

Portland, April 12th.—td

CITY HALL,

Thursday Evening, April 13th.

Grand Levee & Festival!

By the Ladies of the
West Congregational Society.

Tableaux, Music, Speaking, &c.

Several Tableaux, carefully selected and prepared, will be enacted, among which

Of an unusually interesting character,

THE TOWER OF FREEDOM!

A Patriotic Dialogue, especially appropriate at the present time, and never before introduced in this city.

Singing, by Children of the Sabbath School, with a newly issued Song,

"Gentle Mother Calls us Home,"

By a little girl 9 years of age.

Chandler's Full Band.

Will be present, to enliven the occasion with stirring music.

AN EXCELLENT SUPPER

Will be in readiness, to meet the expected wants of the audience. Also, REFRESHMENTS, consisting of Ice Cream, Blanc-Mange, Oranges, and various other things that please the taste.

A POST OFFICE

Will be open, containing letters, WITHOUT FAIL, for any who may call.

Exercises commence at 8 o'clock. Doors open at 7. Admission—Adults 25 cts; Children under twelve, 15 cts. Tickets or sale at H. Packard's Exchange st; also at H. Merrill's 145 Middle st, and at the door.

The Entertainment promises to be one of unusual interest, throughout, and all are earnestly invited to attend. ap10td

I. A. R. A.

GRAND EASTER BALL!

The Irish American Relief Association,
Will give their
SECOND ANNUAL BALL,
—AT—
CITY HALL,
Monday Eve'ng, April 17th.

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS.

Thos Parker,	Thos E Whalen,
John H Duly,	W m Dyer,
Wm Mclaugh,	John H McCue
John McKenny,	Richard Burchell,
Robert Dow,	Hugh Crracy,
Bernard O'Connor,	Jas McLaughlin,
Jas McCleary,	John Boskin,
Jas Cunningham,	E R Daddy,
M H Reedy,	John Clary,
Jas Herbert,	John Welch,
Wm Deehan,	Peter Wall,
S Connellan,	Edward Gould,
Hugh Dolan,	Benna d Daley,
Bernard Devine,	Patrick McCafferty,
D J Meehan,	Patrick Carr,
Roderick McNeil	Thos McGowan.
Andrew McGlinchy,	W McAleney,
	Chas McCarthy.

Floor Managers.

Wm McAleney,	T E Whalen,
W m H Dyer	Bernard O'Connor,
J H Daly,	P Connellan.

Music By Chandler's Full Quadrille Band

☞ Refreshments will be furnished by Geo. D. Robinson and L. Partington.

Tickets admission gentleman and two ladies, $1 50
Spectators' Tickets, gentlemen, 50
" " ladies, 25

To be had at the Committee of Arrangements, and at the door. Dancing to commence at 8 o'clock.

ap8td

GRAND Choral Festival.

The Singers of this State are invited to meet at

Norombega Hall,
BANGOR,

On TUESDAY, April 25th, 1865,

at 9 o'clock A. M., and unite in a Choral Festival for the practice of Sacred Music.

The Festival will continue four days. The daily sessions will be devoted to the practice of choruses from the best

POETRY.

Richmond.

BY J. M. KNIGHT.

Unexcelled impromptu at a Union rally and published by request

And is it so? How we attained at last
This great and mighty end, and does our flag
O'er Richmond boasted walls, where treason with
Her hellish crew hath sprat in sovereign power,
Defying right so long, wave, proudly wave?
Is Petersburg, encircled in her walls,
Surrounded by her legions, tenanted
By rebels, lower than the dogs that roam
The streets? And has the traitor fled and hid
Himself in some secluded spot, who was
To be the future seer of this land
When treason gained the bolts of power *anew*?
Does Lee, the "great invincible," the great
High priest of Southern chivalry, the man
"Whose presence saves a battle when 'tis lost,"
Blink into insignificance, and leave
The breastworks of his country's hope, the sole
Remaining land-mark of his nation's pride,
To Grant that "simple Grant," and must the race
So long despised, abused, maltreated, walk
These streets as men, and have the rights of men?
Must those on whom the foot of tyranny
Has trod long, crushed to the earth, and dragged
To settle and to death—a sacrifice
To Treason's bloody shrine—maintain anew
Their manhood in this trying hour of gloom?
Yes Right has won; her feeble voice has been
As often spurned as raised; but now in loud
Exulting notes, her peans sound from shore
To shore.
What strides, what mighty strides, toward justice, truth,
Equality, have not been made, since at
The pilot's wheel that steady hand has been,
Through gloom and night and storm the same, to guide
The Ship of State in safety to her port!

Lincoln, April 7, 1865.

A Landlord Outwitted.

Ben. W. Morrison was one of those free and easy, good-natured, humorous fellows, that are always ready to crack a joke or perpetrate a "sell."

Some fifteen years ago Ben was traveling in Butler county on professional business. The roads were tolerably bad, the worst of all, the stage drivers and the landlord at a certain hotel where they stopped for dinner, had an understanding with each other something like this:

The passengers were taken in to dine, and when cleverly seated, the coach would furiously dash up to the door, and the driver would call for his passengers, stating that he could not delay a minute on account of making his time. They would rush out leaving their meal half finished, for fear of being left. For the half finished meal they charged half a dollar. The victuals were kept for the next load of passengers, when the skinning process was repeated.

Ben. had heard of this place, and when they arrived at the hotel he set his wits to work to see if he could get the full value of his money. The bell rang for dinner, and the crowd rushed in. They had scarcely got comfortably seated when the coach reined up to the door, and the driver vociferously shouted:

"Passengers all aboard—can't wait but five minutes."

A general rush was made, but Ben, sat still, and ate his dinner very composedly. The stage drove off and left him, but he seemed to care very little about it.

Having disposed of his dinner, he was enjoying the luxury of a long nine in the sideroom, when the landlord approached him saying:

"I beg your pardon, sir; but did you see a set of silver teaspoons on the table when you went to dinner?"

"I did sir."

"Well, they are missing—can't be found."

"Ah, yes," replied Ben.; "one of the passengers gathered them up—I saw him do it."

"Would you know him again?" gasped the landlord.

"Certainly I would," replied Ben., with great coolness.

"Will you point him out to me, if I unhitch my horse and buggy, and overtake the stage?"

"Certainly, I will."

Boniface was ready in a few minutes, and getting Ben. in with him, drove like Jehu for seven miles, till he overtook the driver. The coach stopped, the driver looked frightened, and every body wondered to see the landlord covered with mud, his horse foaming with speed.

Ben. jumped out of the buggy, and got into the stage, when the driver, thinking he had hired the landlord to bring him after, was on the point of driving off, when the driver yelled out—

"Is that passenger there?"

"Yes," replied Ben.

"Are you sure?"

"Yes, sir ee," shouted our friend.

"Which one is it?"

"It's me," replied Ben, with a grin.

"You!" thundered Boniface; "what the d— did you do with the spoons?"

"I put them in the coffee-pot—you will find them all safe," replied Ben, with a curious twinkle in his eye.

"Sold by ginger, by that darned Yankee?" yelled the landlord, whilst the passengers roared with laughter, and putting the whip to his horse drove back, resolving to give the passengers ever afterwards ample time for dinner.

New England Screw Steamship Co

SEMI-WEEKLY LINE.

The splendid and fast Steamships CHESAPEAKE, Capt WILLARD, and FRANCONIA, Capt. SHERWOOD, will until further notice, run as follows:

Leave Brown's Wharf, Portland, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 4 P. M., and leave Pier 9 North River, New York, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M.

These vessels are fitted up with fine accommodations for passengers, making this the most speedy, safe and comfortable route for travellers between New York and Maine. Passage $3.00, including Fare and State Rooms.

Goods forwarded by this line to and from Montreal, Quebec, Bangor, Bath, Augusta, Eastport and St. John.

Shippers are requested to send their freight to the steamers as early as 3 P. M. on the day that they leave Portland.

For freight or passage apply to
EMERY & FOX, Brown's Wharf, Portland.
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 83 West Street, New York.
Dec. 6, 1862. dtf

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, Washington, March 27th, 1865.

WHEREAS, by satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that

"The Canal National Bank, OF PORTLAND,"

in the City of Portland, in the County of Cumberland, and State of Maine, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act, of Congress entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said Act required to be complied with before commencing the business of Banking under said Act:

Now, therefore I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "*The Canal National Bank of Portland,*" in the City of Portland, in the County of Cumberland, and State of Maine, is authorized to commence the business of Banking under the Act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office this twenty-seventh day of March, 1865.

[L. S.] F. CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

No. 941. mch30d2m

New Bedford Copper Comp'y.

THE undersigned, agents of the above Company, are prepared to furnish suits of

Yellow Metal & Copper Sheathing,
Bolt Copper, Bolt Yellow Metal,

Spikes, Nails, &c.,

at short notice and delivered at any port required.

McGILVERY, RYAN & DAVIS.

Sept 5.—dtf

Engines, Boilers, &c., For Sale.

TWO Engines, 12 inch Cylinder 3 feet stroke. One five inch Cylinder 14 inch stroke. Two Boilers 30 feet long, 4 feet diameter with 2 return flues, 16 inches diameter.

—ALSO—

Pumps, Heaters, Steam Drum, Shafting, Steam pipes, &c., &c.

E. E. UPHAM & SON.

ap5 dtf

For Sale on Dow St.

A TWO and a half story dwelling house, in good order, well arranged, and convenient for two families. Lot 36 by 70 feet. Inquire of

JOHN C. PROCTER, Lime St.

mch28 3w

Wanted to Purchase,

A BRICK HOUSE, situated in the Western part of the city. Possession in the Fall. Address Box No. 70, Portland P. O., stating locality, price &c., for three weeks. P. O., stating locality, price &c., for three weeks. dec19dwtf

Sheep Wash.

100 DOZEN Sheep Wash, a sure remedy. Takes out Life on Sheep; cheaper than any other article. For sale by

KENDALL & WHITNEY.

Portland Feb. 28, 1865. feb28d6m

Notice.

ON and after March 1st, 1865, our firm will be Davis Brothers.

HALL L. DAVIS.

March 4—43m No. 65 Exchange St.

RAILROADS.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY, Of Canada.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after Monday, Nov. 7, 1864, trains will run daily, (Sundays excepted) until further notice, as follows:

UP TRAINS.

Leave Portland for Gorham, Paris and Lewiston at 7.40 A. M. Also Island Pond, connecting there with trains for Montreal and the West, at 1.25 P. M.

DOWN TRAINS.

Leave South Paris at 5.45 A. M., and Island Pond at 6.50 A. M.

The Company are not responsible for baggage to any amount exceeding $50 in value, and that personal, unless notice is given, and paid for at the rate of one passenger for every $500 additional value.

C. J. BRYDGES, Managing Director.
H. BAILEY, Superintendent.
Portland, Nov. 7, 1864. nov7

MAINE CENTRAL RAILROAD.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Trains leave Portland, Grand Trunk Station, for Lewiston and Auburn, at 7.40 A. M. and 1.25 P. M.

For Bangor and intermediate stations at 1.25 P. M.

RETURNING—Leave Lewiston at 6.20 A. M., and arrive in Portland at 8.30 A. M. Leave Bangor at 7.30 A. M., and arrive in Portland at 2.15 P. M. Both these trains connect at Portland with trains for Boston.

Freight train leaves Portland at 8 A. M., and returning is due in Portland at 1 P. M.

Stages connect with trains at principal stations, daily for most of the towns North and East of this line.

C. M. MORSE, Supt.

Waterville, November, 1863. dc14

Portland and Kennebec R. R.

Passenger Trains leave new depot in Portland daily for Brunswick, Bath, Augusta, Waterville, Kendalls Mills and Skowhegan, at 1.07 P. M. At Kendall's Mills this train connects at 5.23 P. M. with train for Bangor same evening.

Returning, the passenger train is due at Portland, nine minutes after 12 M.

A train leaves Bangor every morning at 6 45 A. M. daily. Returning it is due at 2 P. M. daily.

EDWIN NOYES,
Superintendent.

March 31, 1865—apr3tf

PORTLAND, SACO & PORTSMOUTH RAILROAD.

On and after April 3, 1865, Passenger Trains leave as follows:

Leave Portland for Boston, at 3.40 A. M. and 2.50 P. M.

Leave Boston for Portland at 7.30 A. M. and 3 P. M.

Freight trains leave Portland and Boston daily.

FRANCIS CHASE, Supt.

Portland, April 3, 1865. dtf

YORK & CUMBERLAND RAIL ROAD.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after Monday, 10th inst., 1865, trains will leave as follows, until further notice:

Leave Saco River for Portland, at 5.45 and 9.20 A. M., and 5.45 P. M.

Leave Portland for Saco River, at 7.45 A. M. and 2.00 and 6.20 P. M.

The 2.00 P. M. train out and the 5.45 A. M. train into Portland, will be freight trains with passenger cars attached.

Stages connect at Gorham for West Gorham, Standish, Steep Falls, Baldwin, Denmark, Sebago, Bridgton, Lovell, Hiram, Brownfield, Fryeburg, Conway, Bartlett, Jackson, Limington, Cornish, Porter, Freedom, Madison, and Kezar Falls.

At Buxton Center, for West Buxton, Bonney Eagle, South Limington, Limington, Limerick, Newfield, Parsonsfield, and Cesipee.

At Saccarappa, for South Windham, East Standish, Sebago, Denmark and Bridgton.—Tuesdays, Thursday and Saturdays.

DAN. CARPENTER, Supt.

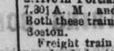
Portland, April 6, 1865. dtf

STEAMBOATS.

Steam from Liverpool to Boston,

DIRECT, ONCE A FORTNIGHT.

Warren & Co's Line.



The following splendid first class iron screw Steamships are appointed to sail from Liverpool for Boston every alternate Saturday, commencing SATURDAY, April 8, 1865.

PROPONTIS,	2500 tons,	350 horse power.
HIBERNIAN,	2500 tons,	350 horse power.
GAMBIA,	2500 tons,	350 horse power.
FARNCOMBE,	2500 tons,	350 horse power.

Passengers by these Steamships will be regularly supplied with a liberal allowance of cooked provisions.

Steerage passage from Liverpool to Boston, $30 00
Children under 12 years, 30 00
Infants under 1 year, 10 00

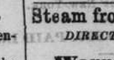
Having for their friends out from the Old Country, these steamers offer advantages superior to those of any other Line. Passengers by these steamships will land in Boston, where they will be within easy reach of their friends, and where they will avoid many of the dangers and annoyances which beset strangers landing in New York.

For freight or passage apply to WARREN & CO. 99 State St., and 413 Commercial street Boston.

☞ DRAFTS for £1 Sterling and upwards, payable in England, Ireland or Scotland, for sale.

Agents in Liverpool, GEO. WARREN & Co., Fenwick Chambers. feb16d6w

Steam to and From the Old Country.



The well-known favorite Clyde-built iron steamers of the ANCHOR LINE of Steamships, "HIBERNIA," "CALEDONIA," "BRITANNIA" and "UNITED KINGDOM," are intended to sail fortnightly to and from New York during the season, to and from *Liverpool, Glasgow, Belfast, Dublin, Waterford, Cork, Limerick, Galway or Londonderry*. These steamers were built specially for the Atlantic trade, are divided into water and air-tight compartments.

Rates of Passage.

From New York to any of the above places: Cabins, $120 and $100; steerage $45, payable in American currency.

To New York from any of the above places: Cabins, $65 and $50; steerage, $25 payable in gold or equivalent in American currency.

Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets at these rates from the Agents.

FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO.,
Jan 5 4m 7 Bowling Green, New York.

Montreal Ocean Steamship Co,

Carrying the Canadian and United States Mails.

PASSENGERS BOOKED

—TO—

Londonderry and Liverpool.

Return Tickets granted at Reduced Rates.

The steamship NOVA SCOTIAN, Capt. Brown, will sail from this port for Liverpool on SATURDAY the 15th April, immediately after the arrival of the train of the previous day from Montreal. Passage to Londonderry and Liverpool—

Cabin (according to accommodations) $66 to $80.
Steerage, $30.
Payable in Gold or its equivalent.
For freight or passage apply to
HUGH & ANDREW ALLAN,
5 G. T. R. Passenger Depot.

To be succeeded by the Steamship Moravian, on the 15th April.

Portland, Nov. 21, 1864. dtf

International Steamship Co.

Eastport, Calais and St. John.

TWO TRIPS A WEEK.

On and after Monday, March 27th, the Steamer NEW ENGLAND, Capt. E. Seiler, will leave Railroad Wharf, foot of State St. every MONDAY at 5 o'clock P. M.; and the Steamer NEW BRUNSWICK, Capt E. B. Winchester, will leave every THURSDAY at 5 o'clock P. M. for Eastport and St. John.

Returning will leave St. John every Monday and Thursday at 8 A. M. for Eastport, Portland and Boston.

At Eastport the Steamer "Queen" will connect for St. Andrews, Robinston and Calais, with the New Brunswick and Canada Railway for Woodstock and Houlton stations. Stage Coaches also connect at Eastport for Machias and intermediate places.

At St. John the steamer Emperor will connect for Windsor, Digby and Halifax.

Freight received on days of sailing until 4 o'clock P. M.

C. C. EATON, Agent.

Portland, March 20, 1865. mch21tf

Portland and Boston Line.

THE STEAMERS

Forest City, Lewiston and Montreal,

Will, until further notice, run as follows:

Leave Atlantic Wharf, Portland, every Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, at 7 o'clock P. M., and India Wharf, Boston, every Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, at 5 o'clock P. M.

Fare in Cabin.....$2 00.
Freight taken as usual.

The Company are not responsible for baggage to any amount exceeding $50 in value, and that personal, unless notice is given and paid for at the rate of one passenger for every $500 additional value.

Feb. 18, 1865. dtf L. BILLINGS, Agent.

Portland and Penobscot River

Spring Arrangement.

The new and fast-going Steamer REGULATOR, Capt. W. H. Mower, will commence her trips to Bangor, as far as the ice will permit, Wednesday Morning, March 15th, leaving Railroad Wharf, foot of State Street, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY Morning, at 6 o'clock.

Returning, will leave Winterport every MONDAY and THURSDAY Morning at 6 o'clock.

Passengers ticketed through to and from Boston, Lowell, Lawrence, Salem and Lynn.

For freight or passage apply on board or to the Agent, at the office on the Wharf.

A. SOMERBY, Agent.

Portland, March 9, 1865.—tf

Copartnership Notice.

THE undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the name and style of

CHASE, ROGERS & HALL,

and have taken Store No. 61 Commercial street for the purpose of doing a wholesale

FLOUR, CORN & PROVISION BUSINESS.

ALBERT F. CHASE,
CHAS. B. ROGERS,
FRED'K P. HALL.

Portland, March 20th, 1865. mch29d1m

MISCELLANEOUS.

C. P. KIMBALL'S

PATENT

JUMP-SEAT CARRIAGE!

The attention of the public is respectfully called to my NEW STYLE PATENT JUMP-SEAT CARRIAGE—as used for two or four passengers—invented and patented by me.

I hereby certify, that I have used, the past season, the *Kimball Jump-Seat Carriage*, on which Mr. C. P. Kimball obtained Letters Patent on the 15th of Nov. 1864. I take great pleasure in saying to all persons desiring a good, genteel and serviceable Family Carriage, that, in my opinion, the Kimball Jump Seat far surpasses any thing of the kind ever before invented—being very genteel in style, as light and well adapted for one or two persons as any single Carriage, yet roomy and comfortable for *four full grown persons*—is also one of the easiest riding Carriages I have ever seen, either with two or four persons. The seats are so constructed that even a child can shift them, and so well proportioned and made that they do not get out of repair.

I advise all to examine before purchasing any other kind of Family Carriage.

Jacob McLellan, Mayor of Portland, Me.
Rev. Alex. Burgess, "
C. H. Adams, Landlord Preble House, "
W. P. Chase, of Chase Bros. & Co., "
W. V. Moses, Bath, Me., "
Thomas Lambert, Augusta, Me.,
O. M. Shaw, Bangor House, Bangor, Me.,
T. J. Southard, Richmond, Me.,
E. C. Soule, Freeport, Me.,
William Gore, "
George Thompson, Portsmouth, N. H.
P. N. Blanchard, Yarmouth, Me.,
Richard Harding, "
C. H. Southard, Richmond, Me.,
W. C. Brown Saccarappa, "
A. D. Smith, Jr., Providence, R. I.,
C. W. Robinson, New York,
Moses Blaisdell, Peoria, Illinois,
J. K. Hamilton, Montreal, C. E.,
James Thorborn, M. D., Toronto, C. W.,
J. Rich'd Thompson, Barrister, Hamilton, C. W.

Prices as low as can be afforded—being much less than a Carry-all and but little higher than a good Top Buggy—while they make a beautiful Top Buggy and perfectly genteel Carryall.

Sold only by the Patentee at Portland, Maine, and by KIMBALL BROTHERS, 110 *Sudbury Street, Boston.*

All persons are cautioned against making, selling or using the Carriage without first securing the right to do so

Fine engravings of the carriage, sent by mail, with price, on application to

C. P. KIMBALL,
Manufacturer and Patentee,
PREBLE ST. PORTLAND, ME.

ap14d3m

PIANO FORTES! PIANO FORTES!

HAVING received the agency for the Pianos manufactured by the

NEW YORK PIANO FORTE CO.,
394 Hudson Street, N. Y.,

We would call the attention of the public to the superior quality of these instruments. They are equal to Steinways', Chickerings', or those of any other noted manufacturer in this country or Europe.

The company being composed of twenty of the best workmen that could be found in the first class manufactories in New York, principally in Mr. Steinway's Factory, every part of their instruments is done in the very best manner, and this enables the company to furnish a Piano, which if equalled can not be surpassed for quality and power of tone, easiness of action and beauty.

Judges of Pianos and purchasers are requested to call at 112 Middle st, Portland, Maine, any time during the day or evening, where two Pianos are for sale, and judge for themselves.

☞ A Good Bargain is warranted.

SCHUMACKER & HOWE,
Agents for New York Piano Forte Co., 394 Hudson street, N. Y.

References—M. Hermann Kotzschmar, New York, Mr. Emry. feb15dtf

Androscoggin Railroad Comp'y.

Bondholders' Meeting.

WHEREAS, we the undersigned, were and still are holders of Bonds secured by the Third Mortgage of the Androscoggin Railroad Company, so-called, dated Dec. 11th, 1856, which said Mortgage has been effectually and legally foreclosed, and whereas the said Bondholders have thereby become a Company incorporated and chartered as of the day of the foreclosure aforesaid, with all the chartered and legal rights and immunities which pertained to the original Company at the time of the foreclosure; now therefore, we the the said Bondholders and Corporators aforesaid, hereby give notice that a meeting of the holders of said bonds under the name of the Androscoggin Railroad Company will be held at the office of Wm. Willis & Son in the city of Portland in the County of Cumberland, Maine, on Thursday the 20 day of April, A. D. 1865, at three o'clock in the afternoon, for the following purposes, viz:

1st.—To choose a Moderator and Clerk of said meeting.

2d.—To see if the Corporators will accept said incorporation and organize the same by the choice of a Board of Directors, and such other officers as may be deemed legal and proper, and to adopt a new corporate name as a Corporation, and determine what the said name shall be.

3d.—To make, ordain, and establish such bye-laws, and regulations as may be deemed necessary for such Corporation, and to transact such other business as properly pertains to said meeting.

March 21, 1865.

D. W. CLARK, SETH MAY,
JOSHUA DUDLEY & CO PHILIP M. STUBBS,
A. & S. E. SPRING, WM. WILLIS,
JOS. ILSLEY ALLEN HAINES,
HENRY A. JONES. H. M. PAYSON,

ap17d1d

WHITE LEAD.

Atlantic White Lead and Linseed Oil Co.,

of New York,

Manufacturers of PURE WHITE LEAD, Dry and in Oil, RED LEAD, LITHARGE, Glass-makers' Red Lead, etc.

Also, LINSEED OIL, Raw, Boiled and Refined.

For sale by Druggists & Painters generally, and by

ROBERT COLGATE & Co.,
General Agents,
287 Pearl St., NEW YORK.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Office of Comptroller of the Currency.
Washington, March 11th, 1865.

WHEREAS, by satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "*The Second National Bank of Portland,*" in the City of Portland, in the County of Cumberland, and State of Maine, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said Act required to be complied with before commencing the business of Banking under said Act:

The office of Comptroller of the Currency being vacant, now, therefore, I, Samuel T. Howard, Deputy Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The Second National Bank of Portland," in the City of Portland, in the County of Cumberland, and State of Maine, is authorized to commence the business of Banking under the Act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office this eleventh day of March, 1865.

[L. S.] SAMUEL T. HOWARD,
No. 878. Deputy Comptroller of the Currency.

mch13d2m

Insolvency Notice.

THE undersigned hereby give notice to all persons interested, that they have been appointed, by the Judge of Probate for Cumberland County, Commissioners, with full power to receive and examine all the claims of the several creditors to the estate of Thomas H. Breslin, late of Portland, physician, deceased, which estate has been represented to be insolvent; and six months are allowed unto said creditors for bringing in their claims and proving their debts.

The Commissioners will be at the office of Nathan Webb, on Temple Street, in Portland, on the first Monday of April, May, June and July, and the second Monday of September, 1865, from 3 to 5 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of receiving and examining claims against said estate.

NATHAN WEBB,
MARTIN GORE,

Portland, March 23, 1865. mar24d3w

DEAFNESS,

ITS CAUSES AND PREVENTION!

BY DR. LIGHTHILL.

WITH ILLUSTRATIONS.

For sale by BAILEY & NOYES, Exchange St., Portland.

This valuable book has reached its fifth edition. Every family should possess a copy. mch15d3m

GRAPE VINES.

I HAVE received from Dr. Grant, a few of his choice Grape Vines, *Deloware, Ives, and Isabella* which I offer by the hundred, dozen or single, at his prices. G. R. DAVIS,
ap4d2w 53 Exchange St.

Copartnership Notice.

THE undersigned have this day formed a co-partnership under the firm of LYMAN, SON & TOBEY, for the purpose of carrying on the Ship Chandlery and general Commission business, at the old stand heretofore occupied by Lyman & Marrett, 115 Commercial St.

S. R. LYMAN,
THOMAS R. LYMAN,
ENOCH G. TOBEY
ap1d1m

March 29th.

For Sale.

In Cape Elizabeth, 2½ miles from the city, on the direct road to the Atlantic House, 20 acres of land, which for early marketing cannot be excelled—well wooded—buildings good. Site commanding view of city, harbor, and surrounding country. Terms easy.

Apply to Dr. E. HUTCHINSON, on the premises. ap17d4wif

MISCELLANEOUS.

VICTORY!

THE

Great Consumptive Remedy,

DR. LAROOKAH'S

Indian Vegetable Pulmonic

SYRUP.

The best preparation ever made for the following complaints:

COLDS, COUGHS, WHOOPING COUGH, CROUP, ASTHMA, CATARRH BRONCHITIS, SPITTING BLOOD, PAIN IN THE SIDE, NIGHT SWEATS, HUMORS, GENERAL DEBILITY and the various Throat Affections and Hoarseness to which Public Speakers and Singers are liable and all other complaints tending to CONSUMPTION.

The proofs of its efficacy are so numerous, so well authenticated, and of such peculiar character, that sufferers cannot reasonably hesitate to receive the proffered aid.

The class of diseases for which the Syrup provides a cure is precisely that which has so often baffled the highest order of medical skill. The facts are tangible, the witnesses accessible, and the safety and efficacy of the Syrup incontrovertible.

The undersigned, having experienced the beneficial effects of the "Larookah's Syrup," do not hesitate to recommend it to the attention of the Public as the best Medicine they ever used.

Rev J C Ingalls, Melrose, Ms
" N P Seeles Melrose "
" A F Merrill Lynn Ms
" J M F Barnes Malden "
" J W Bailey Lomin'ter "
" NP Philbrick Taunton "
" Dan'l Atkins Mill brge "
" W H St-ton Nant'ckt "
" E S Stubbs Lawrence "
" I Marcy Dedham "
" Geo W Winchester Fall River Ms.
" A D Merrill Cambridgeport Ms.
" S A Cushing Shrewsbury Ms.
" W F Farrington New-Bedford Ms.
" D K Banister Ludlow Ms
" C R Harding E Salisbury Ms.
" N D George Southbridge Ms.
" A F Bailey Newton Upper Falls Ms.
" F A Loomis So Yarm'th Ms.
" P T Kinney E Bridgewater Ms.
" B K Bosworth W Sandwich Ms.
" John S Day Lynn Ms.
" J L Hanford Watertown Ms.
J Stephens Newburyport Ms
Geo Childs Ipsden "
Dr B F Abbott Melrose "
Rev E Newhall N Graham NH
" A Kidder Unity "
" N M Bailey Henniker "
" N L Chase Candia "
" D W Barber Gilmanton N H.
" B F Bowles Manchester N H.
" C M Barres Colebrook N H.
" L B Knight W Durham Me.
" R H Stinchfield Saco Me
" J M Woodbury Newfield Me.
" C Munger Augusta Me
" Wm H Street Wilton "
" Swanton Banks Portland Me.
" J Rice Lisbon Me.
" A Hatch Solon "
" D B Randall Lewiston "
" T Hill W Waterville "
" W C Stevens Dixfield "
Mrs A P Larrabee Bath "
John Locke E Po and Me.
W W Willard Brownville "
Rev S D Elkins Cambridge Vt
" C A S evens Lincoln "
" M Adams Weston "
" H Clark Northfield "
" M Bullard Derby "
" S Quimby Newbury "
" N Goodrich So Covington Ct.
" J Lovejoy Rockville Ct.
" S S Cummings W Thompson Ct.
" J B Weeks Oneida Ct
" L E Dunham Toland "
" B Parsons Rockwell "
" F H Brown Burnside "
" G W Corttis " Stafford Springs Ct.
" J Beecher Birmingham Ct.
" W McDonnal Providence R.I.
" S S Simmons " Quaker Springs N Y.
" H Harris Root NY.
" C H Little Clintonville "
" E H Covey Wanonville "
" Wm Cluett & Son Troy "
" C B Ford New York
" W Robertson Newark N J
" H O Henries Arnpolis Md
" I T Goodnow Topeka Kas
" A webster U S Army
Robt White Georgetown D C
E Brown Washington "
Geo A Bassett " "
Dr S Ingalls U S Surgeon

Some of the above named Clergymen may have changed their Pastoral charge since the publication of the above.

PRICE, 50 CTS. AND $1 PER BOTTLE

Prepared by S. Seavery,.

DR. E. K. KNIGHTS, Proprietor,
Melrose, Mass.

W. F. Phillips & Co, and H. H. Hay, Wholesale Agents Portland, and sold by Druggists and dealers generally. mch25eod3m

Coal and Wood!

THE subscriber having purchased the Stock of Coal and Wood, and taken the stand recently occupied by Messrs. *Sawyer & Whitney*, head of *Maine Wharf*, are now prepared to supply their former patrons and the public generally, with a fine assortment of

WELL PICKED AND SCREENED

Old Company Lehigh,
Sugar Loaf Lehigh,
Hazelton Lehigh,
Locust Mountain.

John's,
White and Red Ash,
Diamond and Lorberry,

Together with the best quality of

Cumberland Coal!

A Superior Coal for Blacksmiths.

Also, Hard and Soft Wood,

Delivered to order in any part of the city.

The former customers of Messrs. Sawyer & Whitney are respectfully invited to give us a call.

RANDALL, McALLISTER & CO.

Portland, June 13, 1864.—dly

The Union Sugar Refinery!

C. O. WHITMORE & SONS, Agts,

Offer for sale all grades of

Refined Sugars & Syrups,

delivered free at any depot or wharf in Boston.

By arrangements with

ELIAS BANKS, Esq.,

No 270 Commercial St, Portland, orders for the sugars sent through him will be filled on as favorable terms as by direct application to the agent.

No 11 Liberty Square, Boston. ap8'65dtf

J. W. SYKES,

PURCHASER FOR EASTERN ACCOUNT, OF

FLOUR, GRAIN, SEEDS, PROVISIONS, LARD, BUTTER, and WESTERN PRODUCE generally.

Particular attention given to shipping by quickest and cheapest routes. *No. 159 South Water St.,*

Chicago, Illinois.

P. O. Box 471.

References—Messrs. S. G. Bewdlear & Co; Maynard & Sons; H. & W. Chickering; C. H. Cummings & Co; Chas. H. Stone; Hallett, Davis & Co; Boston; J. N. Bacon, Esq, President Newton National Bank, Newton, Mass; C. B. Coffin, Esq, N. Y. City feb23dly

Important to Travelers!

TO THE

West, South, North-West and the Canadas.

W. D. LITTLE

IS Agent for all the Great Leading Routes to Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Detroit, Milwaukee, Galena, Oshkosh, St. Paul, LaCrosse, Green Bay, Quincy, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Cairo, &c. &c. and is prepared to furnish Through Tickets from Portland to all the principal cities and Towns in the loyal States and the Canadas, at the

LOWEST RATES OF FARE,

And all needful information cheerfully furnished.

TRAVELLERS will find it greatly to their advantage to procure **Through Tickets** at the

Portland Railway Ticket Office. 31 Exchange Street, (up stairs.)

W. D. LITTLE, Agent.

Passage Tickets for California, by the Old Line Mail Steamers and Panama Railroad may be secured by early application at this office.

March 20, 1865. mar30d & wtf

Mechanics Bank.

NOTICE is hereby given that at a meeting of the Stockholders of the Mechanics Bank held on the 16th of January 1865, it was voted

That the Directors be, and they are hereby instructed and authorized, at such times as they may deem for the interest of the Bank to surrender the charter of the Bank, and to organize a "National Banking Association" under the Laws of the United States, and to make all certificates and papers, and to do and perform all things necessary to carry into effect the object of this vote.

Pursuant to said vote, the Directors have procured the assent of the owners of two thirds of the Capital Stock, and on the 16th February, Voted to surrender its charter and to proceed immediately to organize a "National Banking Association."

W. H. STEPHENSON, Cashier.

Portland, March 14, 1865. mar15dlm

REMOVAL.

W. P. MERRILL & CO.,

WOULD inform their friends and the public generally that they have removed from Union St. to Store No 4 under the United States Hotel, where can be found a good assortment of Ladies', Misses' and Gent's Fashionable Boots, Shoes and Rubbers, which they will sell at *Cost* for a few days.

The public will do well to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

Don't forget the place, No 4 under the U. S. Hotel, next door to the entrance. ap14tf

C. P. KIMBALL,

MANUFACTURER OF

Carriages and Sleighs,

Preble street, (Near Preble House,)

PORTLAND, ME.

Sale Rooms, 110 and 112 Sudbury St., Boston, Mass.

June1tf

Copartnership Notice.

THE undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of Rogers & Weymouth, for the purpose of transacting the Wholesale Flour, Provision, and Grocery business, at the old stand, lately occupied by W. D. Weymouth, 87 Commercial St.

J. T. ROGERS,
W. D. WEYMOUTH

Portland, April 1st, 1865. ap1 3wd

Leave Your Demands for Collection

At B. D. VERRILL'S

LAW AND COLLECTION OFFICE,

No. 117 Middle St., Portland. jan18tf

PETROLEUM.

Oil Creek and Allegany OIL COMPANY.

Capital Stock, - - -	$180,000
60,000 Shares, at - -	$3 Each.
Subscription Price, - - -	$3 00

WORKING CAPITAL $30.000

PERSONAL LIABILITY,

NO FURTHER ASSESSMENT.

To be Organized under the General Laws of Massachusetts.

OFFICERS:

PRESIDENT:

FRANCIS BUSH.

Treasurer and Clerk:

FRANCIS W. HATCH.

DIRECTORS:

FRANCIS BUSH,	Boston.
WILLIAM LINCOLN,	Boston
LEVI L. LINES,	Rushford, N. Y.
WINSOR HATCH,	Boston.
JESSE A. LOCKE,	Boston.
J. A. MENDUM,	Boston.
JOHN H. PIERCE,	Boston.

This is not a stock offered at the greatly inflated prices, and sold at its nominal par value, by which reduction each stockholder is made personally liable; but is sold at its actual par value and cost.

Two Wells now going down, and more Wells to go down soon.

612½ acres of the best oil land which the stockholders get for the low price of $180,000, with $30 000 to work it with, being about three times the amount of land stockholders generally get in Companies where the Capital is fixed at $500,000. We would particularly call the attention of parties wishing to invest in this fact, as with very little success we shall be able to pay at least three or four per cent. a month, and that within sixty days from the time we close our subscriptions.

We have already engaged an engine, now on THE LAND, to go to work with. By this arrangement we shall save at least thirty days, which it would take to get one there.

In putting this stock upon the market, the officers promise to use all their energy, and confidently expect to make it the best oil stock in the market.

The property of this Company is situated on Oil Creek, Crawford County, Pennsylvania, and Allegany County, New York. The property on Oil Creek is very valuable, and from this property alone the Company can earn large dividends. The Company will, as quick as the means of the Company will admit, sink several wells on this property.

The property in Allegany County, New York, is also very valuable, being situated near the celebrated "Indian Spring," so called, and consists of 552½ acres which is fast rising in value, and can be released at a large advance from what it will cost this Company.

Since the above was written, the "Indian Spring Oil Company" have received letters stating that the Moore well is now flowing Oil, which is of the finest lubricating quality, and will sell for $70 per barrel in this market.

This article of oil will largely advance the price of land in this vicinity, and as this Company has 552½ acres adjoining the "Indian Spring Company," the officers feel the fullest confidence in placing this stock upon the market, and expect large and regular dividends.

Subscription Books for signatures will be open Monday, March 6, 1865, at the office of F. W. HATCH, Treasurer, 49 Washington street, and at LOMBARD & GORE, 99 State street.

Prospectus to be had, and further information given on application to the Treasurer, or

URIAH T. S. RICE,
mar23d1m* 87 Commercial Street, Portland, Me.

DR. J. B. HUGHES

CAN BE FOUND AT HIS

PRIVATE MEDICAL ROOMS,

No. 5 Temple Street.

WHERE he can be consulted privately, and with the utmost confidence by the afflicted, at all hours daily, and from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Dr. H. addresses those who are suffering under the afflictions of private disease, whether arising from impure connection or the terrible vice of self-abuse. Devoting his entire time to that particular branch of the medical profession, he feels warranted in GUARANTEEING A CURE IN ALL CASES, whether of long standing or recently contracted, entirely removing